Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

October 12, 1959

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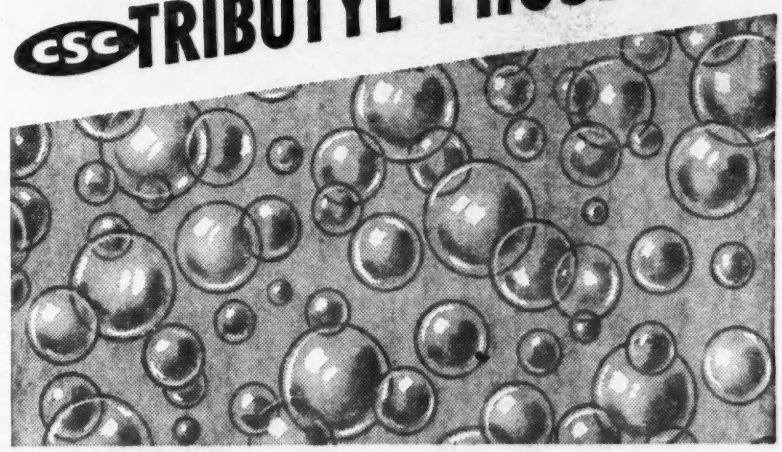

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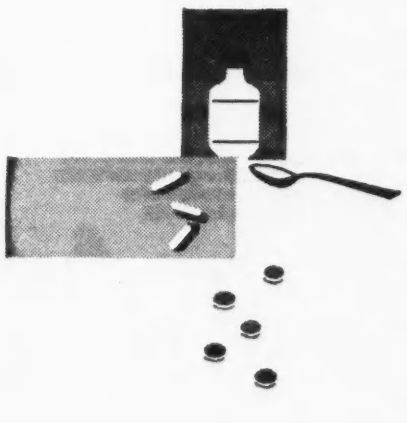

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 176 No. 16 30 Church St., New York 7, N.Y. October 12, 1959

TAKES OVER NEW POSITION: Harold E. Thayer, appointed executive vice-president of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo. The post is a newly-created one.

Fumaric to Market? Utah Resin Wonders

Should some of its production be put on the open market? Mulling over this question is Utah Resin Company, which this week expects to start up operations at a new 2.4-million-pound fumaric acid plant at Salt Lake City.

The firm, which claims to be the only polyester resin maker in the Intermountain area, produces a line of isphthalic polyesters. Originally, it intended to keep all of its fumaric output for captive use. Now, says Utah Resin president Robert Koch, he's not so sure.

Since word has gotten around that there's a new fumaric acid producer in the picture, the company has received numerous calls for material, he reports.

Whether he will offer any of his production for sale, Mr. Koch indicates, depends on two factors: Utah Resin's own requirements and the effectiveness of its fumaric process. He thinks he will know the answers by January 1.

The process involves the air oxidation of benzene to maleic acid, which in turn is converted into fumaric acid. Because it uses a modified fixed-bed catalyst (vanadium pentoxide charged with three promoters), Utah Resin is confident it will get yields of 80 percent (based on benzene).

Utah Resin, barely a year old, is believed to have an isophthalic polyester capacity of around 5 million pounds a year. It buys its isophthalic acid from Oronite Chemical Company, San Francisco.

The Salt Lake City producer is market-

—Continued on page 36

Hercules' 'Minuteman' Job Unaffected by Kenvil Blast

Last week's rocket fuel explosion, which shook the Kenvil, N. J., plant of Hercules Powder Company and killed two men, will not affect the company's participation in the development of the first stage engine for the "Minuteman" intercontinental ballistic missile.

This assurance came from Hercules following an erroneous report out of the air force to the effect that the Kenvil blast wiped out 40 percent of its fuel production capacity for the "Minuteman" program.

Also tending to minimize the accident was a later statement from an air force official who said: "There is sufficient backup of stocks and production capacity available to insure that the 'Minuteman' program will not be affected by the Kenvil explosion."

According to police, the victims were blending powders to make solid propellants for rockets when the explosion came. The mixing plant went up and set off a fire and explosions in two nearby drying sheds.

DuPont-GM Case Ruling Finds Washington Pondering This One: Shall We Jump Again or Not?

Appeal or not appeal? That is the question which Attorney General William P. Rogers must provide an answer to in sixty days as a result of the decision — adverse to the government — by Federal Judge Walter J. LaBuy in the Chicago District Court in the duPont-General Motors civil antitrust case (OPD, 10/5/59). The time period will start to run as soon as the final decree is entered in the case, expected in about a week or ten days.

Attorneys in the Department of Justice last week were still studying the 101-page decision of Judge LaBuy and carefully refraining from speculating one way or another whether the ruling will be taken to the higher court.

Direct Route to High Court

In civil antitrust cases of the government, appeals from a federal judge's ruling go directly to the supreme court without intervening rulings of the circuit courts.

If an appeal is decided upon, it will come about because Mr. Rogers does not believe the decree, based on the opinion of Judge LaBuy, will go far enough in providing the "effective relief" which the supreme court called for two years ago in holding that the 63 million shares of General Motors stock owned by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and its two family corporations—Christiana Securities Company and Delaware Realty & Investment Corporation—created a "reasonable probability" of monopoly.

The government had proposed to the Chicago District Court that the duPont company be required to distribute its GM stock to its stockholders and the two family corporations be required to sell their holdings over a ten-year period. But Judge LaBuy agreed generally with duPont that severance of the financial tie between the two corporations did not call for such harsh treatment.

He believed the situation could be corrected by taking away the voting rights of the GM stock from duPont and passing these rights on to the duPont stockholders. In addition, Judge LaBuy proposed to:

- Bar the duPont company and the two family corporations from acquiring any

—Continued on page 38

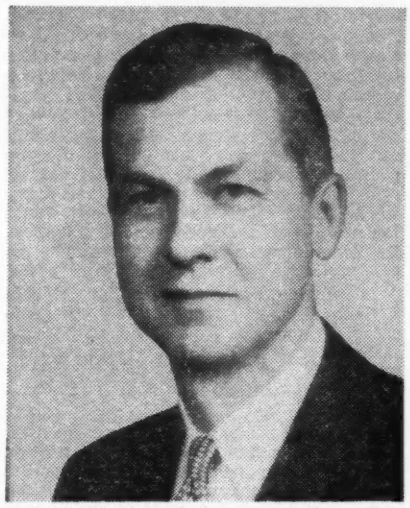
Aluminum Alkyls Battle Is Given Its Day in Court

Ethyl Corporation has moved into court in its wrangle with Hercules Powder Company, Stauffer Chemical Company, and Texas Alkyls, Inc., over aluminum alkyls.

It all started when Hercules made it known to Ethyl that it had an exclusive license for aluminum alkyls from Prof. Karl Ziegler, inventor, and a Muelheim, Germany, firm, and that further sales and manufacture by Ethyl would infringe on its rights.

Not so, says Ethyl, which claims that it has been manufacturing and selling aluminum alkyls for an extended period. The company has asked the court to rule that Ethyl's continued manufacture and sale of the alkyls is no infringement.

Stauffer and Texas Alkyls, the other two defendants, are involved through association with Hercules, Ethyl's claim states.



ADVANCED: John O. Logan, named associate general manager of the chemicals division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York.

Methanol Potential Is Increased by CSC

Commercial Solvents Corporation has hiked capacity for methanol and methylamines. The New York company announced today (October 12) that the increase in methanol capacity at Sterlington, La., is "substantial."

Output of mono-, di-, and trimethylamines at Terre Haute, Ind., is also being stepped up. Here, as in the case of methanol, the company won't answer the big question: How much?

Until this latest expansion at Sterlington, CSC's methanol capacity has been pegged at 43 million gallons a year. Any further boost would put the facility second only to the Orange, Tex., plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., rated at 90 million gallons a year.

The Terre Haute expansion is said by CSC spokesmen to be moderate. Last year,

—Continued on page 35

Kefauver Drug Hearing Postponed for a Week

Public hearings by the Kefauver antimonopoly subcommittee in its investigation of the drug industry have been postponed for a week. No reason has been given by the committee for the change in the date.

Scheduled to start November 30, the new starting date is December 7. The hearings will run intermittently throughout the remainder of the month and well into next year.

P.A.'s Admit It: The Steel Strike Has Exacted Toll

The steel strike has lasted too long to enable us to avoid serious dislocations in production. So say purchasing executives in this month's report. While many companies are just now at the point where production schedules are being curtailed, pipelines have been exhausted.

This means that, even with full steel production, there will be a period of reduced output of fabricated steel items. Further, many of our members believe that the prospects for good business in the immediate months ahead are tied directly to an adequate and steady supply of steel.

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Production and new order figures both reflect the result of the steel strike. This month, for the first time since April, 1958, more of our members tell of fewer new orders than those who report increases.

Only 27 percent received more new orders, while 31 percent had decreases. In reporting production data, 28 percent say it is greater than last month, 53 percent the same, and 19 percent less.

The steel strike, of course, has taken its toll in employment. For the first time since early 1957, more of our members report reductions than those who report gains.

Spurred by the artifically-created shortages of strike materials, commodity prices have inched upward in the last month. Inventories are again down as a result of both a tight inventory control program and the unavailability of some items. As a result, while there is no mad scramble to extend purchase commitments, there is some indication that purchasing executives are buying a little further ahead in order to protect their needed material requirements.

Since March, there has been relatively little price movement. Such as there has been could be characterized as trending downward. For the last three months, we have seen a notable "marking of time." However, this month the number of those reporting prices as up jumped to 39 percent from 23 percent in August, exactly the same number as reported in this category last March. Also, those showing prices the same dropped from 76 percent in August to 59 percent in Sep-

—Continued on page 33

Lipsticks in No Danger Despite Color Ban: TGA

Lipsticks are not presently in danger. Such is the word from S. L. Mayham, executive vice-president of Toilet Goods Association. This despite an order from Food & Drug Administration denying certification to seventeen lipstick colors (OPD, 10/5/59).

Though conceding that, should the order be finally sustained, it would practically kill lipstick production, Mr. Mayham points out "there are a great many things which can be done either to destroy this order or at least to defer its effective date for a long, long time."

Speaking before the Cosmetic Industry Buyers & Suppliers Association last week, Mr. Mayham outlined what is likely to occur within the next several months.

First, a hearing will be requested on the order, so that industry and government interests can present all data and views.

—Continued on page 61

BDSA Taking a Close Look at Polyethylene Picture

The chemical and rubber division of Business & Defense Services Administration is now surveying the polyethylene picture.

The study, being conducted in connection with the nation's defense mobilization program, is aimed at finding out about industry capacity and end-use patterns for polyethylene plastic materials.

Questionnaires on capacity, production, materials consumed and distribution of the products by use were mailed to known producers in September and are to be returned to BDSA by the end of this month.

The current survey is part of an overall program initiated in 1954 designed to develop factual information on chemical products important to national defense. Thus far, some thirty-three chemicals out of a list of more than fifty have been studied.

BDSA's chemical division uses the information obtained from the surveys in the preparation of up-to-date studies of supply and requirements for defense.

Except where the summary data would reveal information concerning individual producers, results of the surveys are published by the division after all replies are received and analyzed.

In the current questionnaire, producing companies are asked to report annual capacity of facilities in place as of January 1, 1959, and capacity of new facilities under construction or authorized to be completed by January 1, 1960, and after that date. Production figures for 1958 and

—Continued on page 40

DuPont Enters France To Make Weed Killers

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. has formed a French company, duPont de Nemours (France) S.A., to contract for the manufacture of weed killers in the French market.

The new concern, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Wilmington, Del., parent company, will sell "Telvar" monuron and "Karmex" diuron weed killers. Headquarters will be in Paris.

Cobalt Imports Are No Threat To Security, Says Government

Imports of cobalt are not threatening to impair the national security. So said Director of Civil and Defense Mobilization Leo A. Hoegh last week in turning down a petition of Howe Sound Company, New York, for a curb on cobalt imports. The domestic producer had filed the petition on behalf of its subsidiary, Calera Mining Company, asking OCDM to exercise the authority of the trade agreements law to limit cobalt imports which are threatening to close down the company's operations.

Calera Mining conducts mining operations at Cobalt, Idaho, and operates a refinery producing electrolytically purified cobalt metal at Garfield, Utah. Rated mine and mill capacity is reported at about 2.5 million pounds of cobalt per year, which could be increased in time of emergency.

Boosted by Korean War

Development of the mine was accelerated in the early days of the Korean War when a contract was made with the government calling for delivery of 6.5 million pounds of cobalt at $2.30 a pound. The contract was originally scheduled to expire December 3, 1959, and was actually terminated at the end of June, 1959, by reason of completion of deliveries.

The company stated in its petition that continued operation of its mine and mill was dependent upon some form of government assistance. It indicated that if some government action was not forthcoming to justify continued operation, it would have to close down and abandon the mine. This would be a threat to national security, it was stated.

In turning down the petition, OCDM Director Hoegh noted that two other domestic companies produce cobalt concentrates—National Lead Company, in Missouri, and Bethlehem Cornwall Corporation (Bethlehem Steel Compay) in Pennsylvania.

The three companies have a mine production capacity of about 6.5 million pounds. Twenty-two companies operate processing plants which make products, chiefly salts and driers, from purchased cobalt chemicals and from cobalt scrap metal.

The director noted that an increase in the domestic price from $1.75 to $2.30 per pound, apparently required to maintain the company's operations, would cost

—*Continued on page 52*

Carbon Dioxide Plans Of Cardox Grow Big

Cardox Division of Chemetron Corporation has big things in mind for carbon dioxide. The Chicago-based affiliate is building a plant near Philadelphia which, it says, will be the largest carbon dioxide producing facility in the northeast and one of the largest in the US to recover carbon dioxide from ammonia.

The installation will have a capacity of 155 tons of liquid and solid carbon dioxide a day. Raw material will be obtained from a nearby ammonia plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

SK&F Has a Project In the Works at Phila.

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories has a big project in the works in its home-town, Philadelphia. The company is planning a $4 million expansion program which will include the addition of three floors to an existing five-story wing and the installation of two new capsule-making machines.

Walter A. Munns, president of the firm, says the new construction will provide an additional 45,000 square feet of space for the expansion of research facilities and the relocation of administrative offices.

The SK&F executive adds that the relocation of offices will facilitate the installation of electronic data processing equipment scheduled to be delivered later this year.

The entire project is expected to be completed by August, 1960.

The addition of the two capsule-making machines will bring to five the number used by the company. Mr. Munns points out the two new machines will make Smith, Kline & French self-sufficient for capsule supplies.

Chlorine Plant in Finland

A Finnish company, Oulu Osakeyhtio, has started up chlorine-caustic soda operations at a new plant in Oulu, Finland. The facility, now running at half of its installed capacity, will be producing at full capacity by early next year. The installation uses 50,000 amp Uhde mercury cells furnished by Friedrich Uhde GmbH, Dortmund, West Germany.

Johnson & Johnson Buys A Swiss Producer of Drugs

Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., has bought for an undisclosed amount of cash Cilag-Chemie of Schaffhause, Switzerland, a producer of ethical drugs.

Cilag-Chemie, which has affiliated operations in Germany, Austria, and India, specializes in diagnostic and chemotherapeutic agents.

J&J plans to expand the activities of Calig-Chemie and terms the acquisition "part of the overall policy of Johnson & Johnson to expand its interests further in foreign countries."

The Week's Price Changes

Copra, Linseed, Soybean and Peanut Meal, Mercury Advanced. Apricot Kernel, Clove Leaf and Olive Oil, Eugenol Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 59).
Refd., deod., 1c. per lb
Copra, $12.50 per ton (p 59).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 59).
Dextrose, hydrated, 20c. per cwt. (p. 43).
Lash, cash, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 59).
Linseed meal, ext., $1 per ton (p. 59).
expeller, $2 per ton.
Mercury, $1 per flk. (p. 34).
Peanut meal, $1 per ton (p. 59).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 59).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton (p. 59).
Wax, bees, crude, Afr., 2c. per lb. (p. 59).

Prices Reduced

Apricot kernel oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 56).
Clove leaf oil, 15c. per lb. (p. 56).
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 59).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 59).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Eugenol, 10c. per lb. (p. 56).
Olive oil, spot, 5c. per gal. (p. 59).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Oct. 9, 1959	Oct. 2, 1959	Oct. 10, 1958
110.81	110.45	108.79

Becco's Epoxy Process Ready

Becco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., reports that its continuous expoxidation process is now ready for pilot scale development and is being offered to the trade for refinement. The process uses an unsaturated oil (such as soybean oil), an organic acid and hydrogen peroxide. These are introduced countercurrently into the top of a packed column and the resultant epoxidized product and spent reagents removed continuously at the other end.

When the process is scaled up to commercial size, Becco sees these advantages: increased time-volume productivity, higher yields and greater purity than are obtainable by conventional batch methods.

Epoxidized products find applications as plasticizers and stabilizers for vinyl resins, resin intermediates, rubber modifiers, reactive diluents, acid scavengers, insecticides and in protective coatings and textile finishes.

Epoxy plasticizers alone today command a market of around 35 million pounds a year. It is expected that this figure will be doubled within the next five years.

Research on Becco's new process was performed largely at FMC's new chemical research and development center in Princeton, N. J.

Sodium Borohydride Price Is Slashed $13.10 a Pound

Metal Hydrides, Inc., Beverly, Mass., has cut the price of sodium borohydride by $13.10 a pound.

The new 5,000-pound price for 98 percent pure, dry material is $19.90 a pound. To qualify for this new lower price, a buyer must accept delivery for the entire 5,000 pounds in one shipment. The material is packed for shipping in polyethylene-lined, fifty-five-gallon drums.

In making the price announcement, Metal Hydrides disclosed that it had successfully completed negotiations for exclusive rights to the US patents covering the manufacture of sodium borohydride and to the patents covering its organic reduction applications.

This, plus stepped-up demand for the reducing agent and expanded production at its Beverly plant, made the price reduction possible, the company said.

TAKES OVER SALES POST: W. A. Hubbard, appointed manager of industrial chemicals sales within the marketing department of Amoco Chemicals Corporation, Chicago.

Shell Chemical Reduces 'Resinous Polyol X-420'

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has reduced the price of its "Resinous Polyol X-450."

The new price is 46¼ cents per pound for drums in carload lots, and 47 cents a pound in less-than-carload quantities. Shell adds that the product is readily available from substantial semi-commercial production facilities and that the company is projecting a price of 40 to 45 cents per pound for commercial scale production.

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Insecticides vs. Encephalitis

Farm chemicals appear to be slowing down, if not halting completely, the encephalitis epidemic that has gripped nine southern counties of New Jersey since mid-September.

Though the plague claimed a twelve-year-old boy as its nineteenth victim last week, state authorities feel confident that they have succeeded in checking the spread of the disease by the application of DDT, malathion and BHC.

Spraying of the three insecticides, by no means on a "crash" basis, has been confined to areas where encephalitis cases have been reported.

While there has been some aerial spraying, the agricultural chemicals have been applied mostly with such ground equipment as mist and fog applicators.

Two species of Jersey mosquito have been identified as the causitive agents of the disease—*culiseta melinura* and *culex salinarus*. Both are confirmed vectors of equine encephalitis.

Encephalitis is believed to be transmitted from wild birds to horses and humans. While human beings have been known to contract the disease, New Jersey health officials say they can remember no such cases in the state prior to the current outbreak.

"This potential threat" of an encephalitis epidemic has long worried scientists, reveals Lea S. Hitchner, executive secretary of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

And, he adds, the danger of an outbreak "could have been practically eliminated if greater support had been given to the programs of mosquito control."

What's more, Mr. Hitchner points out, "This could have been done at a relatively small cost as the amount of chemicals used for this program is negligible, both in the amounts required and cost of chemical control materials."

Antibiotics Price-Fixing Case: Gov't Runs Into Stiff Opposition As Pfizer, Cyanamid Testify

The government found last week that it had run up against a brace of stalwart defendants as it continued its conspiracy and price-fixing case in New York against five of the nation's biggest antibiotics producers. Standing firm on the side of industry were two of the leading drug makers: Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., and American Cyanamid Company, New York. Taking up the defense for the companies were their two top men: President John E. McKeen of Pfizer and President Wilbur G. Malcolm of Cyanamid.

And still to come, as the case recessed for the weekend, was the testimony of three other companies: Bristol Laboratories, the E. R. Squibb & Sons Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, and Upjohn Company.

McKeen Winds Up for Pfizer

Mr. McKeen's testimony wound up the defense for Pfizer. The Brooklyn company's head, under cross examination by Federal Trade Commission lawyer Andrew C. Goodhope, stoutly maintained that Pfizer's tetracycline patent—the crux of the government's conspiracy charges—was acquired independently of the company's cross-licensing agreement with Cyanamid's affiliate, Lederle Laboratories.

Earlier, but along the same line, Mr. McKeen had told Pfizer attorney John Wood under direct examination the history of Pfizer's acquisition of the patent. He had this story to tell:

In the late summer of 1953, about a year after Pfizer chemists had discovered tetracycline, through deschlorination of quantities of Cyanamid's "Aureomycin" (chlortetracycline) that had been purchased on the retail level, Pfizer officials discovered that Cyanamid was also working on the material and planning to market it.

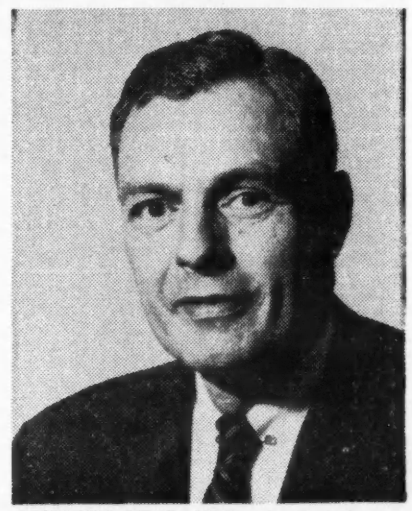
Pfizer felt sure it knew Cyanamid's marketing plans, but was still in the peculiar position of having no direct evidence to back up its feeling.

Suspecting there might be some interference in the patent application, Pfizer's McKeen went to see Cyanamid's Malcolm —and that started a round of negotiations that culminated in a cross-licensing agreement.

Pfizer got the know-how and a license to manufacture chlortetracycline, but was to pay a royalty on sales of derived tetracycline, those royalties to continue even if Pfizer was awarded the patent.

It was further agreed that if Cyanamid was awarded the patent, an additional royalty would be paid by Pfizer on its

—*Continued on page 50*



RESEARCH HEAD: Walter A. Bastedo, appointed director of marketing research for Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y. He succeeds Dr. Charles M. Mottley, who is returning to Stanford Research Institute.

Hazardous Labeling Bill Is Seen At a Point of Industry, Gov't Unity

The way it looks to Sen. Warren Magnuson, industry and the government are in substantial agreement on the hazardous products labeling bill. The Washington legislator predicts that the senate interstate commerce committee will report a "clean" version of the measure to the senate next session. And the senator is in a good position to know, for he is chairman of the committee. In a report to the senate last week on the activities of his committee last session, Sen. Magnuson mentioned that hearings were held on the bill before Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana, and remarked:

"The evidence produced at the hearing was, to say the least, shocking. We were told that yearly deaths from the substances this bill would regulate amount to approximately 5,000 more than all of the so-called dread diseases, such as scarlet fever, meningitis, polio and diphtheria combined.

"I have long been interested in this problem and am happy to report that, as a result of our hearings, industry and government are now in substantial agreement on this legislation. I anticipate the committee will report a clean bill next session."

A number of changes in the bill were offered by industry during the one-day public hearing, and additional revisions have since been proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the

—*Continued on page 52*

IN SALES POST: Loy A. Everett, appointed sales manager of Commercial Solvents Corporation's agricultural chemicals sales department. He succeeds Clyde T. Marshall, who has resigned.

Lead Plus Manganese Make a New Antiknock

Ethyl Corporation has put some lead and manganese together and come up with what it calls the most effective antiknock compound to be marketed in more than thirty-five years. An additive for automotive gasoline, it is trademarked "Ethyl Antiknock Compound—TEL—Motor 33 Mix."

The compound consists essentially of a mixture of tetraethyl lead and methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl. It is based on patents obtained by Ethyl

—*Continued on page 55*

Mac-Lac Set to Become Mantrose Operating Unit

Mac-Lac Company, Rahway, N. J., is to become a separate operating division of Mantrose Corporation on Wednesday (October 15). The move will provide both Mac-Lac and Mantrose with an enlarged and more efficient research, manufacturing and service organization.

Henry Blanchford, formerly secretary, and Philip Harris, formerly assistant to the president of Mac-Lac, have been appointed general manager and marketing manager, respectively, of the Mac-Lac division.

On or about October 19, the Mac-Lac sales and executive office, formerly located at 33 Rector street, New York, will be consolidated with the Mantrose offices at 99 Park avenue, New York. Telephone number will be MUrray Hill 7-2762. The plant and research laboratory address for the Mac-Lac Division will continue to be Rahway.

Foster Grant Will Spend $4 Million on Expansion

Foster Grant Company, Leominster, Mass, has plans for a $4-milion expansion of its operations next year in the production of plastic polymers and copolymers, styrene monomer and a variety of molded plastic articles

Funds will be raised through public sale of common stock registered last week with the Securities & Exchange Commission, part of which will be issued by the company and part to be sold by present shareholders.

Net proceeds to the company from the sale of the stock will be added to the general fund of the company and will be available for general corporate purposes, including the capital construction program scheduled for 1960, the registration statement said.

Included in this program will be additions to present facilities at Baton Rouge, La., and Leominster and the addition of a new research and development laboratory and pilot system for the production of various thermoplastic products at Leominster, as well as the purchase of additional equipment.

Calcium Carbide Plans For Alabama Revealed

Union Carbide Corporation has come out with a report on its plans for the production of calcium carbide at the Sheffield, Ala., plant of its subsidiary, Union Carbide Metals Company. The Sheffield furnace will be the first of the subsidiary's facilities in the south to produce calcium carbide.

The New York-based parent company reports that an existing submerged-arc electric smelting furnace at the plant will be converted for calcium carbide production. The furnace was formerly used for ferroalloy output and has been out of service for some time.

The remodeling work is expected to be completed and production started by mid-1960.

The furnace will be operated by Union Carbide Metals Company on behalf of

—*Continued on page 61*

Tetracycline Antibiotic Put On Its New List by Lederle

Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y., a division of American Cyanamid Company, has come up with a new tetracycline antibiotic, "Declomycin," said to be effective twenty-four to forty-eight hours longer than other broad-spectrum antibiotics. Further, smaller doses are required.

The new compound, described as dimethyl chlortetracycline, was developed after six years' research at a cost of about $2.5 million.

Synthetic Rubber Plant Is Going Up in France

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company plans to build a plant in France for the manufacture of special synthetic latices and copolymers of butadiene and styrene. The facility will be erected in conjunction with a new tire plant the Akron, Ohio, company has in mind. The exact location in France has not been determined yet.

Firestone recently announced some related plans (OPD, 10/5/59). The company has in the works a $30 million plant for India, geared to the output of butadiene and styrene, the principal raw materials of synthetic rubber.

Oral Polio Vaccine Is Due for a Large-Scale Test

An oral polio vaccine, developed at Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y., will get its first big controlled test during the early part of next year. Minnesota will be the site, with as many as 200,000 volunteers expected to take part.

Under the eye of the state's health department, half the volunteers will get one dose of trivalent vaccine, developed by Dr. Herald Cox of Lederle at the American Cyanamid Company division's laboratories. The other volunteers are scheduled to receive placebos.

The state says that the subjects are to be included whether they have had Salk shots or not.

Monovalent and trivalent forms of the Cox vaccine have now been tested on more than 1,000 Minnesotans.

Preliminary indications from a trial of the trivalent vaccine last spring are that "it works well enough to be used as a test preparation," says Dr. Herman Kleinman, chief of the state health unit's chronic disease section.

Minnesota had almost no paralytic polio at all last year. But through September of this year it has seen some 150 cases.

"It seems that everyone has an equal chance of getting protection from the oral vaccine, if the oral vaccine can give it," Dr. Kleinman explains.

"What we will wind up with are two groups—one with varying degrees of Salk protection plus the oral vaccine, the other with varying Salk protection plus the placebo. Then we will see which faces the challenge of polio best next summer."

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TAKES DUAL POSTS: Julius P. Zeigler, named vice-president and general manager of Amcel Propulsion, Inc., an affiliate of Celanese Corporation of America, New York.

Tungsten and Moly Development Targets

Department of the Interior says its Bureau of Mines has come up with a new and easier way to make commercial-grade tungsten and molybdenum powders suitable for use in alloys, especially steels.

The method, known as fused-bath-salt electrolysis, has been tested successfully on the most common tungsten mineral, scheelite, which usually contains undesirable molybdenum mineral powellite as an impurity.

Metallurgists at the bureau's laboratories in Reno, Nev., have treated such typical scheelites and in a one-step operation produced molybdenum of 98 percent purity and tungsten of better than 99 percent purity.

To effect such a separation by usual commercial methods is extremely involved and expensive, requiring complex chemical purification and hydrogen reduction. Furthermore, only the tungsten is recovered in this manner.

Bureau metallurgist J. B. Zadra, who heads a research team at Reno, explains that the simple fused-salt-bath electrolytic technic begins by mixing scheelite concentrate with alkali phosphates or borates.

—Continued on page 61

Staley to Make and Sell Hudinger Starch Products

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company will produce, sell and merchandise "Quick Elastic" brand liquid and dry starches under a license agreement with Hubinger Company, Keokuk, Iowa.

The agreement gives the Decatur, Ill., corn and soybean processor license to package the consumer starch products under the Hubinger trademark.

Except for the packaged products covered by the licensing agreement, Hubginer Company will continue its independent operation of corn processing at Keokuk.

Silicone Alloy Waterproofing Allows Laundering of Raincoats, Chemical Finishers Are Told

A silicone alloy is about to enable private eyes, reporters and other cotton raincoat wearers to launder their grimy garments without fear of losing water-repellent qualities. Department of Agriculture has solved the case of the vanishing repellent. USDA's southern research and development division in New Orleans, La., reports a water-repellent treatment which is extremely durable to all types of laundering.

This report highlighted the eighth annual Chemical Finishing Conference at the Mayflower hotel, Washington, D.C., last week. During the meeting, USDA received the kudos of the cotton industry for being largely responsible for the presently growing market for cotton wash-and-wear fabrics.

Composition of Alloy

Charles J. Conner, research chemist at the department's New Orleans facility, reported that the new water repellent is an alloy made by the simultaneous polymerization of tetravinyl silane and methyl hydrogen siloxane.

Benzoyl peroxide is used as a catalyst and methyl isobutyl ketone serves as the solvent.

The finish does not give the fabric a stiff hand, according to Mr. Connor, and may be combined with wash-and-wear finishes. It appears to hold much promise for treating cotton rainwear, upholstery and industrial fabrics, he said.

The influence of chemicals in developing the market for cotton goods was emphasized in a paper by James B. Irvine, director of product development of Quaker Chemical Products Corporation, Conshohocken, Pa.

He said that the market for knit cotton dresses and knitted nightwear has increased significantly since the introduction of stabilizing chemical treatments.

These chemicals are similar to those used for wash-and-wear woven cotton fabrics. When applied to knits they prevent excessive shrinking and stretching, preserve the surface appearance of the fabric through repeated laundering and wearing, improve the wash-and-wear-ability of the fabric, and improve wrinkle re-

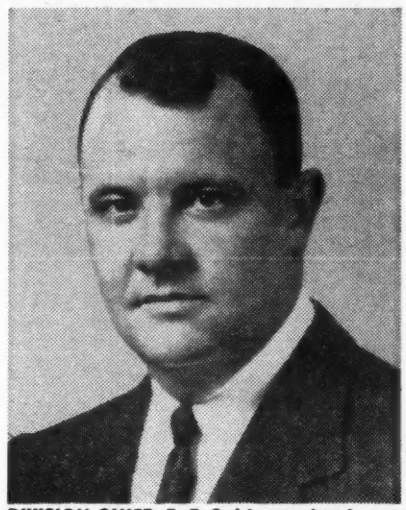
—Continued on page 66

Coke, Coal Chemicals Unit To Hear Industry Leaders

The American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute has scheduled four speakers for its annual meeting, to be held October 19 and 20 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

They are D. J. Reese, director of the ductile iron division of International Nickel Company; Fred C. Foy, president of Koppers Company; Thomas J. Kinsella, president of the plastics and coal chemicals division of Allied Chemical Corporation, and E. J. Hodder, supervisor of the carbonization research laboratory of Island Creek Coal Company.

The speakers will have the following topics: Mr. Reese, "Relationship of Fuels to Ductile Iron"; Mr. Foy, "Common Sense —Our Uncommon Weapon"; Mr. Kinsella, "Effect of Steel Strike on Coal Chemicals," and Mr. Hodder, "Carbonization Research —A Service to Coal Producers."



DIVISION CHIEF: E. E. Smith, appointed manager of Climax Molybdenum Company's chemical division. He had previously been manager of chemical sales.

CCDA Set to Study Big Market Picture

"Research vs. Commercial Development" has been set up as the theme for the fall meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association, scheduled for October 28 in the Statler Hilton hotel, Detroit, Mich.

The morning session will start off with a paper on "How Can Commercial Development Best Help Research?" The speaker will be Dr. Robert W. Cairns, director of research for Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

The next address will be entitled, "Research—Dollars and Sense," and will be delivered by J. A. Field, vice-president of Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation.

The afternoon program will consist of

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SK&F Man to Get Award

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange has voted to confer the Procter medal—the exchange's award of distinction—on Francis Boyer, chairman of the board of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories. The Philadelphia executive has been chosen because of his broad service to pharmacy and health.

US Health Drive Gets a Go-Ahead On Two Sectors

The United States, eager to go on being a leader in the field of world health, has just made known that it is instituting a two-pronged program to carry on its activities in international health projects. Latest developments are:

- The cultural exchange program between the US and Russia is to be augmented by exchanges of scientific personnel for specific duties in research in specified health fields.
- An additional $5 million is being made available immediately to the World Health Organization by the US for the malaria eradication program.

Stems From Khrushchev Visit

Secretary Arthur Flemming of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare disclosed these developments in a statement commenting on meetings between representatives of the Russian medical profession with officials of the Public Health Service at the National Institutes of Health during the recent visit to this country of Premier Khrushchev.

Mr. Flemming said that it was apparent in the discussions that the representatives of both countries were in agreement on the desirability of expanding health exchanges, and it was agreed that the Public Health Service and the USSR Ministry of Health will consider the following points with a view to further discussions:

1. Top medical scientists of both nations would exchange visits to study methods of organization of research programs.
2. Exchange of scientific and technical information on an accelerated and systematic basis would be undertaken between the two nations in order to identify research trends and significant accomplishments by scientific and health workers in both nations.
3. Specific research projects would be sought which would provide for coordinated studies to be carried on according to research plans agreed upon by both countries.
4. Exchanges would be initiated between research scientists to work in the

—Continued on page 52

Enjay's Butadiene Resins Ready Commercially Soon

Enjay Company, New York, says commercial quantities of its new line of "Buton" resins will be available in the second quarter of 1960 from new facilities now being installed at Baton Rouge, La., and Bayonne, N. J., by its supplier, Esso Standard Oil Company.

New plant capacity for producing "Buton" resins, which are based on butadiene polymers, is indicated to be around 10 million pounds a year. According to Enjay, this is easily expendable to double this quantity.

John E. Wood, 3rd, contends that Enjay's new "Buton" resins offer surface coating and plastics manufacturers ad-

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Association Meetings

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 19-20.

American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16-17.

Association of American Feed Control Afficials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14-15.

Associaton of American Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting Shoreham hotel, Washington D. C., October 16.

Association of American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 27.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 12-14.

Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialties Association, annual meeting, Royal York hotel, Toronto, November 2-4.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, fall get-together, Lexington hotel, New York, October 29.

Chemical Industries Exposition, New York Coliseum, New York, November 30-December 4.

Chemical Market Research Association, high polymers meeting, Sheraton-Towers hotel, Chicago, November 12-13.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 7-9.

Chlorine Institute, safety seminar, Deer Park plant of Diamond Alkali Company, Houston, Tex., October 18-20.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, fall meeting, Statler Hilton hotel, Detroit, Mich., October 28.

Electrochemical Society, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, October 18-22.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Sheraton Lick hotel, French Lick, Ind., October 21-23.

National Packaging Forum, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, November 16-18.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

National Pest Control Association, annual convention, Buena Vista hotel and motel, Biloxi, Miss., October 19-22.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

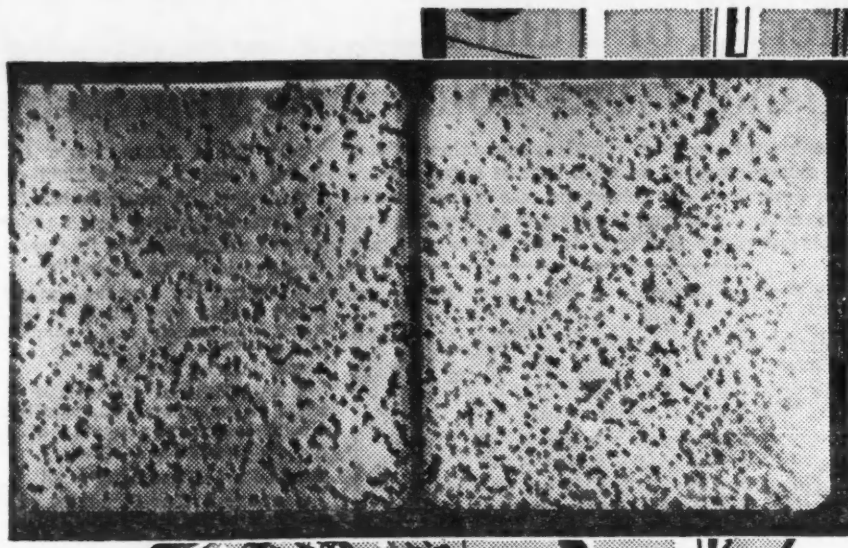
Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 14-16.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual business meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, October 27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting and second annual seminar on tariff and custom matters, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 13.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 4.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section's mid-winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 1.



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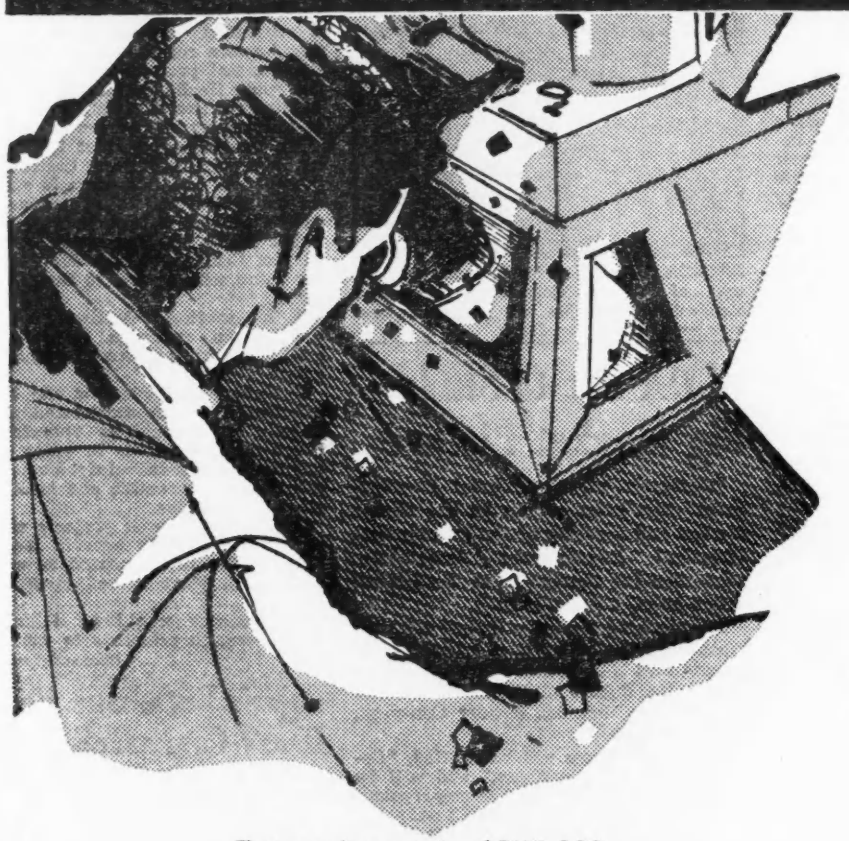

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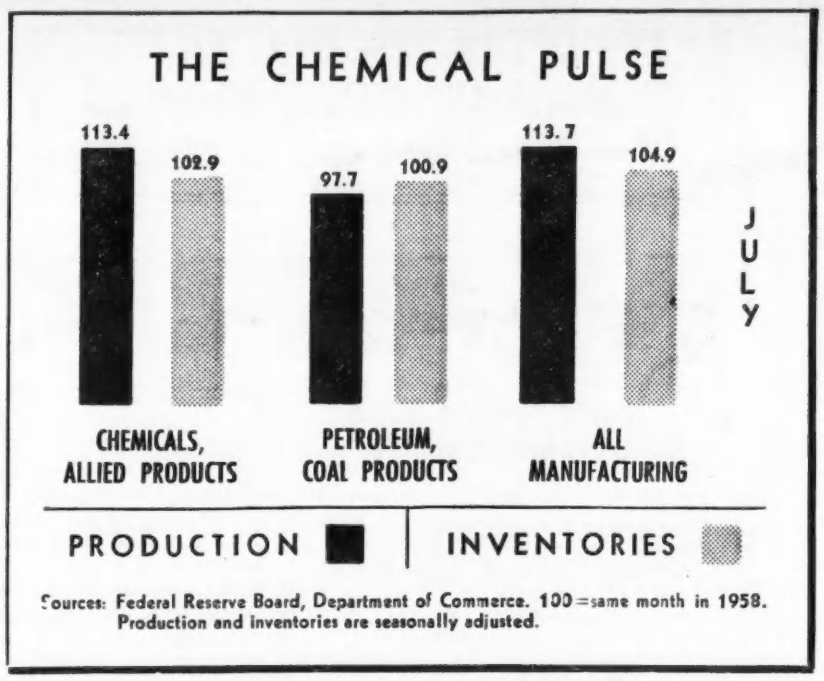

Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Department of Commerce. 100=same month in 1958. Production and inventories are seasonally adjusted.

Foreign Trade Ideas

Because the rest of the world is getting fairly well along with recovery of economic normalcy, there is an increasing outpouring of talk in this country about what must be done to maintain at least a satisfactory relation between exports and imports. Emphasis, of course, is on the outgoing side. The need has been stressed by the effects of the steel strike in both directions.

The assistant Secretary of Commerce told a conference of the American Management Association that US industry must devote to foreign selling the same vigorous planning and practice that it applies in the domestic markets. He well might have called for more vigor on both sides because imports are increasing and exports of merchandise fell off 5 percent between July and August.

Along about the same time, the Secretary of the Treasury told Japan and Western Europe that the time had come when they "must stop discriminating against American goods." That attitude fails to take into commercial economic consideration the fact that US sellers can be and are being underpriced by all other suppliers in all world markets, because of the high operating costs in this country. Labor being what it is in terms of industrial and political dictatorship, the only remedial move would seem to be along the line of the recent urging by air force procurement officials that supplying contractors cut their overhead costs.

Statistical records show that US shipments abroad, which have accounted for about 20 percent of world trade over the past decade, fell off 10 percent between the second half of 1957 and the corresponding 1958 period. The trend of imports, which has been up for several years, rose 15 percent in the first five months of this year, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1958. The most impressive aspect of that gain is that it was most largely in manufactured and semi-manufactured goods other than food. Of course, that was before the steel strike. Foreign trade fairs in this country were a strong contributory factor.

The forty-sixth National Foreign Trade Convention will be held in New York, November 16 to 18, under the auspices of the National Foreign Trade Council. It will have a special mission this year, and it should provide some timely useful information, especially in the customary forum on current trade questions, conducted by the president of the council with the assistance of a panel of prominent foreign traders.

Labor Law Lessons

Whatever it may mean in terms of progress towards satisfactory solution of labor problems, the new "labor-reform" law falls far short of providing an effective means of doing what needs to be done with reference to labor's responsibilities. The steel strike does not fall within the scope of the new law. But, the utter disregard by the dockers of everything from agreements to public needs certainly should make the act applicable to their walkout. It is very significant that the federal government still has to turn to the earlier Taft-Hartley act to find a means of attempting to relieve the people of the United States from the dictatorial autocracy of the leaders of labor, who do not like either of the two statutes. The attempt to deal effectively with the attitude of "The public be damned" was started politically a number of years ago. It has not yet got anywhere near its objective.

Time should shortly tell what the T-H act can be made to do that was beyond the effectivity of the new law. It will be some time, however, before those who should—yes, must—know will be able to get even a fairly informative concept of the potentialities—if there are any—of what it must be recognized is the "Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959." The Secretary of Labor announced that, among other things having to do with that statute, general information bulletins were being prepared which, according to an AFL-CIO comment, would "explain the law for guidance of labor and management officials, union members, and the general public."

Because the new law has to do with management as well as labor in a number of ways, the National Association of Manufacturers has been very busy in an endeavor to acquaint its members with the provisions and applications of the act. It published a summary analysis of the measure and has prepared a manual of complete analysis. Recognizing the requirements, as well as the importance, of adequately informing its members, the association launched a nationwide series of discussion clinics September 14, with a full month's schedule. These classes were well attended and had widely representative active participation. The program has been given a full measure of the appreciation which it most evidently deserved.

Out of this latest legislative venture, comes additional reason to believe that business would be very usefully benefited by a plan being considered by Columbia University for a four-year combined program of study which would enable a student to earn degrees in both law and business administration. Laws present one of the biggest and hardest problems with which business is faced.

Science for Youth

This is National Science Youth Month. President Eisenhower has urged widespread participation in it "as a means of strengthening all phases of education" by high-school students and their science teachers, who will, he said, "be joined by thirty-three national civic, professional, industrial, labor and educational groups in a program under the auspices of Science Service." That agency, along with the National Science Foundation, is endeavoring to step up the training of American scientists and engineers to meet the challenge of Russians.

In connection with that program, the sponsors recently noted for the attention of students the nature and scope of help given by AFL-CIO unions in science studies and the organizing of science clubs and fairs. All of that, along with the recently outlined study by a special subcommittee of the United States Senate, designed to "outthink, outplan, and outperform the Soviets in the cold war," does, can, or will mean what?

The senators' idea for a national program encompasses competition in military, industrial, scientific, political, ideological and diplomatic fields. Quite an aggregation, out of which it could be possible to get some basis for something other than the much-touted outsputniking of the Soviets. But, will it afford any means of demonstrating to educators, politicians and the general public that what is needed in this country is not nearly so much an endeavor toward assurance that Americans are effectively competitive with Soviets as it is to create a determination that they will be adequately competent to meet the needs of this nation. It is difficult to see what worthwhile could be effected by the reported urging that union officials "establish contact with highschool science teachers to offer their assistance." But, it is possible to see that some good, although at a level somewhat below that of sputnik science, could result from the observation that "journeymen tradesmen can be especially helpful to students of physics and chemistry by bringing the applied science of industry into the classroom."

But, the real need in the direction of science for youth is not for competition in a study of the dark side of the moon. It is for effective dealing with the dark side of human life in these United States, with special concern for the criminality that is whimsically referred to in large part as delinquency. The need is for social science with an ethical objective far more than it is for physical science, especially in the popular space-age sense.

Washington Talks It Over

US Medical Knowledge Is Being Pushed More and More to the Fore as the Government Adopts 'Peace Through Health' as a Keystone in Our Diplomatic Offensive.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

The government is giving more and more attention to the matter of international health and how the latest in medical knowledge and developments can best be spread to the rest of the world. By its actions, "Peace Through Health," is rapidly becoming a keystone of our diplomatic offensive in the cold war.

Three developments of recent months have served to underscore this fact:

- Several months ago, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur Flemming moved to place international health a little closer to the top of HEW's heap of activities by setting up an office of special assistant to the Surgeon General for International Health, with Dr. Van Zile Hyde at its head.
- Agreements are being worked on between the US and the USSR looking to greater exchanges of information and joint work projects on major health problems, while at the same time the US is increasing its contributions to World Health Organization for malaria eradication and medical research (see story on page 7).
- The US has just taken the leadership in a movement in WHO to declare 1961 an International Health and Medical Research Year and is considering the possibility of bringing together a World Congress on International Health to discuss both progress and problems in international health.

Establishment of an International Health and Medical Research Year was proposed by the US delegation at a recent meeting of the Pan American Health Organization's Directing Council, and unanimously approved. It is now under study by WHO itself.

In summing up the significance of the proposed year, Dr. Abraham Horwitz, director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, regional office of World Health Organization, explained that it would not compare with other "international years" such as the International Geophysical Year realized in 1958, as public health is a continuing activity. But a health year very well could, he pointed out, heighten world interest in health problems and lead national governments to intensify health programs already in project or projected for the future.

The International Health and Medical Research Year might be used to stimulate the eradication of smallpox, he said.

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, October 9 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls. dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., works lb .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs. c.l., frt alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller tots, frt. alld lb. 36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb dms any quantity lb .79 - —
100-lb dms., any quantity lb .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms. dlvd 100 lbs 22.00 - 23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... 100 lbs 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd .... 100 lbs 31.00 - 32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms. l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .2949- .2950
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .3049- .3050
tanks, frt. equald. ..... lb. .2649- —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar USP Kobe No 1, strip bls. lb. 2.10 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs or more, f.o.b. works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis ... lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.04 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, • 125-lb. bbls. same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90% dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
Soln., 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more. works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil artif. bitter (see Benzaldehyde).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
		F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
Atl.	Atlantic	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	i &a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	S E.	southeast
c.l.	carlots	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
cns.	cans	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
coml.	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than carlots	soln.	solution
cps.	centipoises	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystalline	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cs.	cases	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
ctns.	cartons	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
d-	dextro	min.	minimum	t.l.	truck loads
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	t.w.	tank wagons
denat.	denatured	N-	nitrogen	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dl-	dextrolaevo	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral	W.	west
		NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .70 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin USP bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline)
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol)
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran. bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l, works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
soln., 32° cybs. c.l., works lb. 0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra l.c.l. works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .2680- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms. lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 - 10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms. frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton. 86.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton. 88.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 89.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal. gray, bgs., cl., works, frt, equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms, ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate USP lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm. f.o.b works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms. 15,000 lbs. works lb 1.22 - —
fib dms. 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib. dms. works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate dom fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bags, f.o.b. works ton 65.00 - —
Imp., Canadian 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton 65.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va. ton 48.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm. f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton 193.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs 15.48 - 17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works, lb. .18 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V bbls. dms lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular bulk f.o.b works, base price ton 32.00 - —
purit., bgs. f.o.b works lb 08½- .15
Large granular, bulk, c.l., works. ton 35.00 - —
bgs. c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. l.t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l works lb .20 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb .22 - .26
tech., soln. 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys 100% basis. lb 1.70 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb. 17.50 - 23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, dms lb. 17.50 - 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 15.00 —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb 4.20 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb. 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. 16 .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l. dlvd lb 19 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works. lb. 17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 70 - —
tanks, works lb. 60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde dms lb 1.75 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol dms. c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms l.c.l works lb 27¾ —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .73 - 1.08
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Anethole, tech., dms. lb. .92 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.12 - —
Angelica root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots. lb. 120.00 - 140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt alld. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs min. frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb 19 —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.55 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29¼- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms. lb. .70 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .29½- —
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .34½- —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
1-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
1-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
1-Arginine hydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .75 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd. bbls dms lb 75 .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 41.00 - —
7TF c.l (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms., kilo. 10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. kilo. 10.35 - —
5-kilo dms. kilo. 10.75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo. 11.00 - —
500-gram bottle kilo. 11.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y. N. J ton. 86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb .07 - —

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in paints

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VANCORAM VANADIUM PENTOXIDE
(Technical Grade—Air-dried)
Analysis: V_2O_5—83/86%
(Technical Grade—Fused Flake)
Analysis: V_2O_5—88/92%
(Purified Grade)
Analysis: V_2O_5—99.6% approx.
(C. P. Grade)
Analysis: V_2O_5—99.9% approx.

VANCORAM SODIUM ORTHOVANADATE
(Technical Grade—$Na_3VO_4 \times H_2O$)
Typical analysis: V_2O_5—approx. 26.75%
Na_2O—approx. 22.60%

VANCORAM SODIUM METAVANADATE
(Technical Grade)
Typical analysis: V_2O_5—61.40%
Na_2O—20.90%

VANADIUM CHLORIDE—Syrupy—C.P.
Analysis: $V_2O_2Cl_4 \cdot 5H_2O$—approx. 82.00%

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emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy, gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy.ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns lb. 2.25 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb 4.56 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., ogs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton.79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60%, cns lb 2.50 - 3.05
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 2.30 - —
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .52 - .53
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .57 - .58
Central American, bgs. lb. .54 - .55
Chilean, bgs. lb. .58 - .59
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.99.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - 1.05
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
tanks, works:
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works: Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - .36
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .53 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½- 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.25 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberin bisulfate, cns lb.48.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb.48.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.12.60 -14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.)
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms lb 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt alld lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton.145 00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.155 00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.195 00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00

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Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb 1.90 2.55
Peruvian dms lb 1.80 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 . —
Resinated bbls lb 1.50 . —
Bone black dms, t.c.l frt. alld lb .18 . .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb higher
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.75.00 . —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate precip (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic
Borax, tech., anhyd, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.92.00 . —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 . —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 -10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton.83.00 . —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 . —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 5.32 . —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. 100 lbs. 6.57 . 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 . —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.64.50 . —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.03 . —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 . 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton.58.00 . —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.54.00 . —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 . —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.70 . 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 . —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 . —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 . —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.19.62 . —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.20.87 -22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.163.50 . —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.11.05 . —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.12.30 -14.30
dms., c.l. works ton.188.50 . —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago. 100 lbs.12.30 . —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.13.05 . —
gran., 99.9% bgs. c.l., works. ton.112.00 . —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.47 . —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.174.25 . —
dms., c.l., works ton.137.00 . —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100lbs.9.72 . —
dms., smaller lots same basis. 100 lbs.10.47 . —
bulk, c.l., works ton.106.00 . —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 8.85 . —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.10.10 -12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.45 . —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns lb. 2.75 . —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 . —
100-lb. cyls. works lb. 1.70 . —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb. .70 . —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 . —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.53 . —
Bromine, purif. cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 . —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 . .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 . —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 . .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ . —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 . —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 . 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.45 . 5.70
Brucine, cns oz. 1.50 . 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns oz. 1.50 . 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .90 . —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 . —
cyls., l.c.l. refy lb. .22 . —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ . —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ . —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ . —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ . —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ . —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾ . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ . —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ . —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .42½ . —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½ . —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 . —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½ . —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 . —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 . —
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ . —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 . —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 . —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ . —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ . —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic dms., c.l., frt. alld dlvd. E lb. .15 . —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ . —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ . —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ . —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ . —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ . —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 . —
tanks, works lb. .33¼ . —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½ . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ . —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 . —
Butyl taurate, dms., works lb. .37½ . —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 . —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ . —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 . —
Butyl phenylacetate dms., lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalat (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Butyl stearate dms, c.l., frt. alld. E of Mississippi lb. .27¼ . —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .28¼ . —
Butylamine (see Mono- Di- and Tri-butylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol)
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ . —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ . —

Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 22 . —
dms, l.c.l., dvld. lb. 23½ . —
tanks, dlvd lb 19½ . —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb 34 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .34½ . —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ . —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb 5.35 . —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.45 . —
Cadmium CP red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.10 . —
Medium light shade bbls., same basis lb 4.70 . —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.10 . —
Yellow all shades, bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb 3.65 . —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms. lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs. dlvd lb. 1.30 . —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb 1.58 . —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.88 . —
Red, light shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.65 . —
Red, medium shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 . —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.73 . —
Red, maroon shade bbls., same basis lb 1.96 . —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies. lb 2.69 —
Maroon, dark shade bbls., same basis lb 2.74 . —
Orange, bbls. same basis lb 1.51 . —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.59 . —
Red, dark shade, bbls. same basis lb. 2.49 . —
Red, light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.81 . —
Red, medium-light shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 . —
Red, medium shade bbls., same basis lb 2.16 . —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. 1.12 . —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.70 —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.10 . —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 . —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 2.10 —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.96 —
Cajuput oil, native cns lb 1.75 2.55
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 2.10

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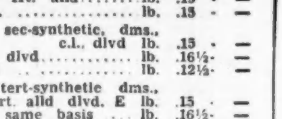
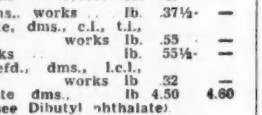
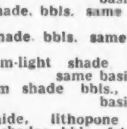
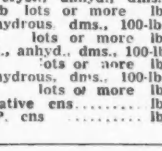

Tank Car
50,000 and 100,000 lbs. net weight


Tank Truck
14,000 lbs. net weight


Monel Drum
225 lbs. net weight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Calamine—Coaltar

Calamine USP dms. ..... lb .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots ..... lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol cryst. 10-kilo or more lots, works gram .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram .55 - —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate fib dms 100 lbs or more frt adjusted lb 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers bgs., c.l., frt alld lb .09 - .09¼
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide NF 100 lbs or more lb .97 - —
Calcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb dms c.l. dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton 10.50 - —
chalk whiting 325 mesh, bgs. c.l works ton 32.00 34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 —
10 to 20 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton 17.00 18.00
Precip., dense, bgs. c.l., works ton 30.00 35.00
bgs. l.c.l., works ton 45.00 50.00
medium bgs. c.l., works ton 38.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 48.00 —
surface treated, bgs. c.l. works, on 40.00 42.00
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 55.00 57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 117.50 167.50
bgs l.c.l. works ton 137.50 187.50
Calcium chloride flake 77-80% paper bgs. c.l works frt equald ton 31.00 - —
Conc. flake or pellet 94-97% paper bgs. c.l., works frt equald ton 37.80 - —
Liquor, 40% tanks frt equald ton 12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.ton 37.00 - —
Purif. gran dms lb .27 - —
Solid 73-75% dms. c.l., frt equald ton 29.50 —
dms. l.c.l., works frt equald ton 36.00 -73.00
USP gran., dms. lb .32 —
Calcium chromate bgs., dlvd lb .37 —
Calcium cyanide dms c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb .20 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .24 .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb 1.95 —
Calcium gluconate USP powd., 150-lb dm., ton lb .66½- —
AA, 150-lb. dm., ton lb .73½- —
Calcium hydride lump dms. works lb 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd E of Rockies cs.22.95 25.10
100-lb dms. same basis dm.30.80 34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 —
Calcium iodide jars lb 4.52 —
Calcium lactate NF dms. 10,000-lb lots or more works lb .36 .40
dms. smaller lots. works lb .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate liq. 4% Ca. dms frt equald lb .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, 1-kilo or more. kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)
Calcium phenolsulfonate dms lb 1.24 1.25
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 8.25 —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade 18½% P bgs c.l. t.l., frt. equald ton.83.25 -86.00
bgs. c.l. t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton 77.70
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 -96.00
21% P., bgs. c.l. t.l., frt equald ton.97.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.107.65 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l prices
Calcium phosphate monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb lots frt equald, 100 lbs 7.45 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic NF, precip., bgs. c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs 9.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald, 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms ton lots, frt alld. works lb .36¼- —
Calcium silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works lb .06 —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns. c.l. lb. .39 —
ctns. l.c.l lb .40 .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel NF X, powd. 100-lb dms.lb 5.42 —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl. c.l., works lb .15 —
dms. incl., l.c.l. same basis lb .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb .12½- —
Campnene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.63 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb lots lb .60 .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 .90
USP gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb. .59 - —
Syn. USP gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb .61 - —
tablets ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb .85 - —
ctns 500-lb. lots lb .86 - —
ctns smaller lots lb .87 - —
tech. 1 bbl or more lb .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb .35 .55
White dms lb .26 .50
Canangа oil, native, cns. ..... lb 6.50 7.00
Rectified, cns. ..... lb. 7.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb .53 .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .57 .59
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. ..... lb 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. ..... lb 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. ..... lb 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms ..... lb. .35½- .38
tanks ..... lb. .33 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms c.l., and t.l., works lb .19 —
dms., t.t.l. same basis ..... lb .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb .16½- —
Sec 92-99%, dms., c.l. ..... lb .22 - —
dms. l.c.l ..... lb .23 - —
tanks ..... lb .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms ..... lb .35½- .38
tanks ..... lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red)

Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, dms ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs .... lb. .12¼- —
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .15½- —
Carbon black furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l. works lb .06¾- —
ctns l.c.l. whse lb .13½- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l. works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus bgs., c.l., works lb .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works, lb .05¾ —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
Carbon black pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed bgs., c.l., works lb .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust, wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd Metropolitan areas, E. ton.60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. of more, dlvd., Metropolitan areas, E ton.55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal dms., c.l., works, frt equald to competitive points lb .071 —
55-gal dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .086 .091
5-gal dms. 30 dms to c.l. same basis lb .131 —
5-gal dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb .161 —
tanks dlvd lb .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride CP, consumers dms c.l. frt alld lb 12¾ —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15¼ —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers dms. c.l. t.l. frt alld. lb 11¾ —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Carbromal NF dms 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. ..... lb.40.00 -47.50
Cardamom seed bleached "A" lb 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey cs .. lb 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. ..... lb 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey bgs ..... lb 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. ..... lb 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd lb.16.80 —
bulk smaller lots dlvd lb 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 Nom.
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots ..... lb. .95 - .97
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .79 - .81
Ceara, refd., pure bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .87
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .87
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.20 - 1.22
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots ... lb. 1.21 - 1.23
Powdered carnauba wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher
Carotene tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .24½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb. dms., works million units .12 - —
USP microcrystalline in oil 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo.57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram cns kilo.72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns kilo.240.00 - —
Carvol, bots lb 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk ..... lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom edible acid precip. 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Casein, imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .21 - .21¼
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
Cashewnut shell oil, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls ..... lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. ..... lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. ..... lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. ..... lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. ..... lb. .28½- —
"C," bls. ..... lb. .27½- —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP)
Castor oil dom. blown dms. c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450- —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3050- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .2250- —
tanks lb. 1950- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., t.c.l lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
refd., deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .2750- —
Castor oil, dom., USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, lb. .17 - .17¼
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works ..... lb. .19 - .19½

Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
Split, dms. ..... lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works.ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. ..... lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. ..... lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb.. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls .... lb. .65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic)
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII cns. dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. ..... lb .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs..... lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content half-second, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content bgs. dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis. bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride 46% dms. dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO. fib dms 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots dlvd lb 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF fib cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 1.75 - —
Roman, cs. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms. smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal hardwood lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil NF cns. .... lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech. 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots ..... lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
dms. t.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Clarified, dms.,, c.l., frt. alld—lb. .69 - —
dms. t.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt alld lb. .16¼- —
dms t.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
Chlorinated paraffin, 70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms t.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns. t.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
ctns., t.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., t.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms. c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms. t.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech flake, 96-97% dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene tech., liq., dms., frt alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd to N.Y Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.c.l., works, dlvd to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —

Chloroform, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb., .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene tech., solid, dms., frt alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi. cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls. 100 lbs. same basis lb 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c. per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene tech. dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Choline chloride fib dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Chrome green, CP dark light medium blue content 14-15%, bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .40 .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chrome orange CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c higher W of Rockies.
Chrome yellow CP bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. N. Y Metropolitan area lb. .30 .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln. 7½%, dms. 500-2,000-lb lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .44½- —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 —
Cinchona bark NF red broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
NF yellow broken bgs. lb. .35 .40
Chromium fluoride bbls. works lb .51 .52
Cinnamic acid refd bots lb 2.50 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb .92 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs.... lb. .69 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs ..... lb. .78 - —
Cinnamon bark oil bots lb.36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.35 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP bots ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Extra, bots. ..... lb. 3.45 5.05
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.05
Java-type, dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.70
Civet, artif. bots. ..... lb.13.75 -15.00
Nat. bots. ..... oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs. c.l., Tenn ton.17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l Tenn ton 8.00 -11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl port net-ton.29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd. air floated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs. c.l., works.ton.10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs. t.c.l works. ton.15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99% 300 mesh bgs. c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs. t.c.l. ex-whse ton.35.00 -36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton.20.00 -35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton.50.00 —
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse net-ton.60.00 -70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. 18 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .15 - .15¼
tanks, Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark ..... gal. .19 - —
New York ..... gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .19½- —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1,6, tech, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1,7, tech, dms., frt alld. ..... lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs ..... lb. .40½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. ..... lb. .42½- —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.70 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.80
CMC, crude, 86.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms. t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum)
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs. 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works ..... gal. .17 - —

Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.39	—
tanks, works	gal.	.20½	—
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works	ton.	44.00	—
Carbon and indust., bulk, works.	ton.	44.00	—
Core, bulk, works	ton.	40.50	—
Fiber, bulk, works	ton.	48.00	—
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works	ton.	41.00	—
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	1.04	—
Cobalt blue genuine 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.90	—
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).			
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	1.45	—
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.99	—
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	2.05	—
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms	lb.	.71½	—
Liq., 6% Co. dms.	lb.	.57½	—
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier	lb.	1.75	—
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	.48¾	—
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.80	—
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R	lb.	1.33	—
70-71% Co. kgs. same basis.	lb.	1.29	—
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.			
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	1.35	—
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms.	lb.	.29½	—
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	.64	—
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	1.09	—
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	44	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	17.80	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.75	—
Cocillana bark, bls.	lb.	.20	.22
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.65	.70
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York.	lb.	.20	—
tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.19	—
refd., deodorized, dms	lb.	.26	.27
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.28½	.31
tanks	lb.	.26	—
double dist (stripped), dms.	lb.	.29½	.32
tanks	lb.	.27	—
Cod oil, dms., spot	lb.	.08	.08¼
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots	oz.	13.25	—
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25	—
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil, USP, dms.	gal.	1.40	1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.20	.22
Blue, bls	lb.	20	.22
Colchicine, USP, bots.	oz.	27.00	—
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	.60	.65
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½	—
Flexible, dms.	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.75	—
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.16	.18
Condurango bark, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.25	.26
No. 2 bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.16½	.19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.65	—
Copaiba oil, cns.	lb.	1.35	2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.53	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.3490	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.3640	—
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.44¾	.45¼
Cryst., dihydrate, dms. works,	lb.	.30½	.31
Cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.38¾	.39¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.39¼	.42½
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more	lb.	.609	—
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.639	.65
Copper gluconate, dms.	lb.	3.20	—
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.51¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52¼	—
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis	lb.	.31½	—
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26½	—
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.30¾	.32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.47¾	—
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.49	—
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works.	lb.	.47	—
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots	lb.	4.25	—
10% active quinolinolate, dms	lb.	1.14	1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36½	—
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1885	—
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	12.35	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.85	15.35
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.10	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.85	—
Copper sulfate, tribasic distributors, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	28.20	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	29.70	—
Copper undecylenate, dms.	lb	2.75	—
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports	ton.	260.00	—
Pac. ports, c.i.f.	ton.	255.00	—
Coriander oil, USP, bots.	lb.	9.25	11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.08	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07½	—
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.06½	—
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.11¼	—
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.05	Nom.
Refd., salad, dms	lb.	.1698	.1725
tanks	lb.	.1498	—
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¾	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼	—
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.30	—
paper bgs., l.c.l	100 lbs.	7.45	—
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l	100 lbs.	7.31	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more	gram.	1.30	1.75
Costus oil, bots	oz.	6.00	—
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis	ton.	58.00	—
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East	lb.	.09¾	.10
tanks, Valley	lb.	.09¾	.09¾
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.09⅜	Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.09½	Nom.
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.05	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.15	.15¼
tanks	lb.	.12⅞	.13
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb	.16¾	.19¼
tanks	lb	.14¼	—
Coumarin NF, cryst., dms.	lb	3.60	3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.85	.90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).			
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys.	lb	3.05	3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.24	—
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works.	gal.	.226	—
Refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.50	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
tanks, same basis	gal	38	—
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.			
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).			
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd in Metropolitan area	lb	1.72	1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys. dms. same basis	lb	1.42	1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works	lb	.0561	—
dms incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0460	—
Cresol, tech., 30% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16½	—
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145	—
USP, non-ret dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms. c.l., works.	lb	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	—
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lh	16	—
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.20	—
o-Cresol, 30.5°C m.p. and over, ret. dms c.l., frt equald	lb.	.17	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.15	—
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16½	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.14	—
25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.53	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.49	—
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works	lb	.70	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb	.72	—
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns	lb	1.80	2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald	gal	1.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	—
tanks, same bassi	gal.	1.15	—
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom meta para content 25% or less, dms., c.l t.l. same basis	gal	1.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25	—
tanks, frt. equald	gal.	1.00	—
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points. 50 dms. or more	gal	1.03½	—
less than 50 dms., same basis	gal.	1.05	1.15
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	—
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works	lb.	.51	—
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.25	—

Take lubricants, for example

There's a USS steel container to meet almost every shipping need

Petroleum is like many other products, spending some part of its life in a steel shipping container. A wide variety of products arrive at their destinations stable, safe, sanitary, in carbon or stainless-steel shipping containers that are manufactured by United States Steel.

USS steel drums and pails come in a variety of sizes and closures, offering flexibility in choosing a shipping container, whatever you may manufacture. They represent the largest, most complete line available today, for the shipment of products as varied as paint and petroleum, chemicals and food, additives and essences.

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Factories: Los Angeles and Alameda, Calif. • Port Arthur, Texas Chicago, Ill. • New Orleans, La. • Sharon, Pa. • Camden, N. J.

United States Steel Products
Division of
United States Steel

USS TRADEMARK

Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l. t.l. works lb .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns lb 12.00 -16.00
Cumene dms c.l., works lb 12 — —
dms. t.c.l., works lb 14 - —
tanks works lb 11 - —
Cumin seed tranian, bgs lb .30 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb .27 - —
Cumin seed oil bots cns lb.15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide fertilizer, mixing grade, 21½ N gran bgs. Niagara Falls Ont., contract ton.57.00 - —
pulv 21% N bgs. works unit-ton 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust grade bgs. c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs. t.c.l. works ton.96.00 - —
indust grade 6-16 mesh, dms. c.l. works ton.120.00 - —
dms. t.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech dms. c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal 1.02 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal 1.10 - —
dms., c.l. dlvd W of Rockies gal .77 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech dms. c.l., works, frt alld E lb 28½ - —
dms. t.c.l. works same basis lb 29½ - —
tanks, works, same basis lb .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms. c.l., works lb .33½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .34½ - —
tanks, works lb .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works lb .40 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb .50 - —
tanks, works lb .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100 gal lots gal .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal lots gal .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech. bgs, dms, c.l., works, frt equald lb .40 - —
bgs, dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester dms c.l. works. lb .43 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb .43 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb .48 - .52
tanks, works lb .42 - —
Dammar gum Batavia A E, cs lb No stocks
East India, Batu bold bgs. lb .14¼ 16½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb .08½ .09½
black bold bgs lb 14½ 16½
nubs and chips bgs lb 12¼ 13½
unscraped bgs lb 13 14½
pale, chips bgs lb 14½ 16
nubs and chips, bgs. lb .09 - .10
Siam, cs. lb .30 .33
Singapore No. 1, bgs lb 36 41
No 2, bgs lb 29 32
No 3, bgs lb No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb 17 19
Dandelion root, bls. lb. 28 .32
DDD tech. flake grd, fib. dms., c.l. works lb 45 47
fib. dms., t.c.l., works lb .46 .48
DDT flake or lump bgs, c.l., dlvd lb. 23 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis. lb 25 - —
fib dms, c.l., same basis lb 24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. 26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 23½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb .25 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb 1.75 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves bls lb. 45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate feed grade. 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works ton.51.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.50 -69.12
19% P, paper bgs, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. t.l ton 71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. 10 - .12
Neutral, bbls lb .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17 dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 74½ - .80½
tanks, dlvd, same basis gal. .53½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1 dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. 70½ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal. 75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. 54½ - —
SD2B dms., c.l. dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., t.c.l. dlvd E of Rockies gal. 70½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd, E, of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms, c.l., dlvd, E, of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 74½ - .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½ - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd, E, of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 73 - .79
tanks same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd, E, of Rockies gal. 71 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. 55 - —

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd, E, of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal 75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal .54½ - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c per gal higher
West coast dlvd prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tankcars is maintained
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin corn gum paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 9.38 - —
paper bgs. t.c.l 100 lbs 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs. t.c.l 100 lbs 9.37 - —
indust grade 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light paper bgs. c.l., 100 lbs 9.12 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l 100 lbs 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 8.96 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l 100 lbs 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose, anhyd. coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs. t.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
USP, dms. lb .19¾ - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade bots lb. 4.30 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. 29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb .33 - —
tanks, works lb. 29½ - —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. 16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb 12½ - —
Diallylamine dms., c.l., dlvd lb 98½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .96 - —
o-Dianisidine dry, tech, fib. dms. lb 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate dms, c.l. works. lb .93 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb lots. lb 55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd lb. .65 - —
t.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
t.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - 1.10
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 -
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .60 -
tanks, same basis lb. .54 -
Dibutyl fumarate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate dms. c.l. dvd E. lb. .28½ - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2.000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½ - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .68½ - —
tanks, works lb. 65½ - —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms, works, frt. alld lb. 65½ - —
Dibutylamine dms. c.l., dlvd lb. 55½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½ - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 -
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 -
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms, works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .12¾ - —
dms, t.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms, c.l. f.o.b. works, frt alld E lb. .12 - —
dms, 2,000 lbs or more same basis. lb. .14½ - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms, c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l. works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l. t.l. dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist.. dms., c.l., works lb .05 - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb .06 - —
tanks works lb .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .53 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½ - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l. works. lb. .28½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2.000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½ - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .26½ - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)
Diethylbenzene, dms. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .16½ - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —

Diethyl carbonate, dms. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms. c.l. f.o.b. works lb. .42½ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb 26½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate dms. c.l. works lb. .19½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, works lb 17½ - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer dms., c.l. t.l. works lb 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots works lb 2.40 - —
Diethylamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb .52 - —
dms. t.c.l same basis lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 49½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline dms, c.l., frt. alld lb .57 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb .55 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine tech., liq., tanks, frt alld lb. .83 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms. c.l. works lb. .51½ - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .52¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms. works lb. .30¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .32¼ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms., c.l. works lb. .30¾ - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .22½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. works lb. .27¼ - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb .28 - —
tanks, works lb .25¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .45½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves USP dom., dms lb 1.20 —
Digitoxin, USP bots gram 4.75 —
Diglycol laurate dms lb .32¾ - .34
Diglycol stearate, dms, ton lots lb. .26 .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs. c.l. t.l., works. lb. .15½ - —
bgs. t.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms, works lb 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .034 .036
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, gram. .034 .036
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone (alizarine), works lb. 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.11 - —
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. lb. 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs. lb. 1.15 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .32½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals lb. .25½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .62½ - .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb 48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.35 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms. c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69½ - —
tanks, dlvd, 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone dms. lb. 1.90 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms. t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt, alld lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —

N,N-Dimethylformamide dms. works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms. frt alld lb. 75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls. dlvd E of Rockies lb 1.50 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W of Rockies
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms lb. .26 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, frt alld, E lb. .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms. lb 11 — —
Refd. 63°C. dms lb 23 — —
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l. works. lb. .42½ - —
dms. t.c.l works lb. 43½ - —
tanks, works lb. 40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
dms. t.c.l. frt alld lb. .29 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals. same basis lb. .25½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb .25 - —
Dioctyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb 61¼ - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb 62¼ - —
tanks works dlvd. lb 59¼ - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms. c.l., works lb .30 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb .30¾ - —
tanks works lb 28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l. dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist. dms., c.l., works gal. 59 - —
dms. t.c.l. works gal. 63 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse. gal. 79 - —
tankcars works gal 42 - —
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. New York gal. 91 - —
tanks, works, South gal 55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l. t.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs. t.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade cns lb. .65 .85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾ - —
dms. t.c.l works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd diphenylamine in dms ½c. per lb higher
Diphenylguanidine bgs., dms., ton lots, frt alld lb. 48 - —
bgs. smaller lots, frt alld lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms. lb. 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .15¼ - —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 18½ - —
Dithindibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots works lb 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt alld lb. 69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt alld lb 70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. 20 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. 21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 19 - —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., t.c.l. works, 100% basis lb 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l. f.o.b., works, frt equald lb. .134 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .114 - —
Dodecylphenol c.l. frt alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c per pound higher
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb 15.65 -17.60
No 2 lb 15.65 17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1 lb 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb 19.60 -22.85
No 3 lb 31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 3.90 7.85
No. 2 lb 3.30 4.10
No. 3 lb 19.60 -22.85
No 4 lb 5.55 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 9.15 -11.05
No 5 lb 3.30 4.10
No 6 lb 3.30 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No 1 lb 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb 15.65 -16.10
No 6 lb 15.65 -16.10
No 7 lb 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb 10.50 -10.95
No 4 lb 19.60 -20.05
No 5 lb 3.80 4.25
Red, D&C, No 17 lb 10.50 -10.95
No 18 lb 23.60 -24.00
No 19 lb 15.00 15.45
No 21 lb 3.90 4.35
No 22 lb 10.50 -10.95
No 28 lb 24.15 -24.65
No 33 lb 17.00 17.45
Violet, D&C, No 2 lb 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No 7 lb 10.50 10.95
No 8 lb 10.50 10.95
No 10 lb 13.05 -13.50
No 11 lb 13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No 1, cns lb 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No 1, cns lb 13.05 -13.50
Yellow Ext., D&C No 1 cns lb 10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.52 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .73 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.47 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .79 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. .94 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. lb. 1.53 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.16 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.39 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb 1.20 - —
17590 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G lb. 2.32 - —

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Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd No.

19140	Yellow XX	lb	2.30	-	—
19555	Yellow NN, conc	lb	3.67	-	—
20170	Brown Y	lb	1.27	-	—
20470	Blue black, extra, conc	lb	1.37	-	—
21010	Brown, RX, conc	lb	1.35	-	—
22240	Scarlet B	lb	2.60	-	—
22310	Red FC	lb	1.45	-	—
22311	Brown MCW	lb	1.40	-	—
22590	Diazo black BHD	lb	.93	-	—
22810	Blue 2B extra conc.	lb	1.53	-	—
23500	Red, 4BX conc	lb	1.80	-	—
24410	Sky blue FF extra, conc.	lb	1.95	-	—
24895	Brilliant yellow conc.	lb	3.11	-	—
26400	Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb	1.75	-	—
26695	Black F, conc.	lb	2.19	-	—
26900	Milling Red 3R, conc.	lb	1.91	-	—
27075	Neutral black 2B, conc	lb	2.75	-	—
27720	Gray L	lb	2.08	-	—
29185	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb	2.12	-	—
30015	Diazo black VJ conc.	lb	2.48	-	—
30235	Black EB, 200%	lb	1.33	-	—
30045	Yellow brown K extra	lb	1.26	-	—
30295	Green BY, conc.	lb	1.02	-	—
35660	Brown B	lb	2.89	-	—
37565	Naphthol SWF	lb	1.76	-	—
40000	Yellow 2G	lb	1.31	-	—
41000	Yellow OX	lb	2.45	-	—
42000	Green V, crystals	lb	2.73	-	—
42040	Brilliant green G crystals	lb	3.62	-	—
42090	Blue EG	lb	1.85	-	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd No.

42100	Milling green 6B, conc.	lb	4.78	-	—
42640	Violet 4BXN	lb	2.25	-	—
43820	Brilliant blue BBG	lb	2.44	-	—
44045	Blue B, extra conc.	lb	3.61	-	—
45170	Red BX	lb	4.76	-	—
50415	Nigrosine SSJ	lb	1.03	-	—
52015	Blue GXX	lb	2.22	-	—
53185	Black, GXCF, conc.	lb	.38	-	—
58005	Alizarin red SC	lb	3.31	-	—
59700	Golden orange GFD single paste	lb	2.70	-	—
59710	Flaming orange 6RD double powder	lb	4.90	-	—
59800	Dark blue BO, single paste	lb	2.28	-	—
59825	Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb	1.50	-	—
61570	Alizarin green CG extra	lb	3.53	-	—
63010	Alizarin blue SAPG	lb	3.78	-	—
63615	Alizarin blue black B	lb	3.02	-	—
69825	Blue BLFD double paste	lb	2.82	-	—
70800	Brown BR single paste	lb	2.03	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums dlvd No.

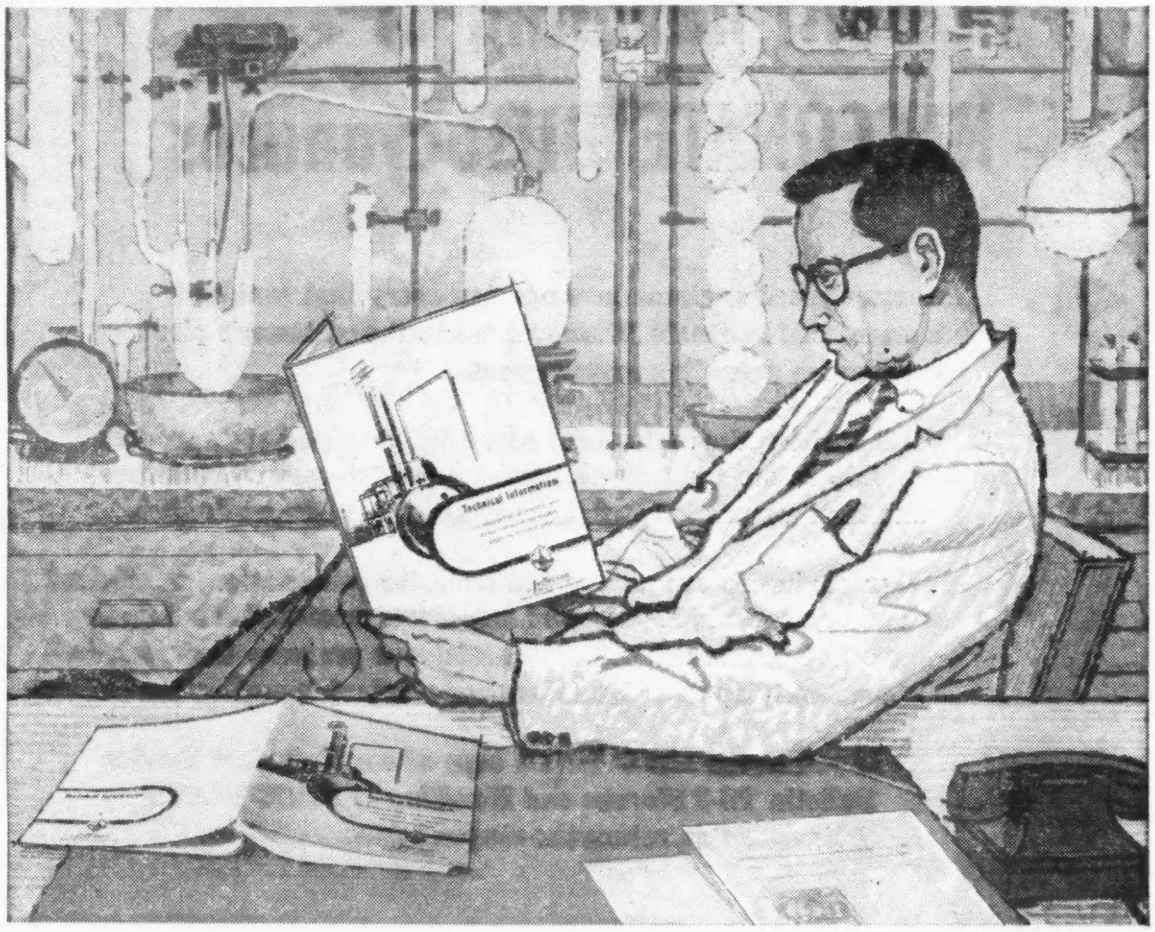
12140	Oil scarlet BL	lb	1.70	-	—
12055	Oil orange 7078-V	lb	5.87	-	—
26120	Oil red N-1700	lb	1.76	-	—
42535B	Methyl violet base	lb	1.88	-	—
44045B	Victoria blue base	lb	4.06	-	—
50415B	Oil black 8603	lb	.80	-	—
61565	Alizarin cyanine green base	lb	6.13	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd No.

	Spirit black RB	lb	3.89	-	—
	Spirit brown GN	lb	5.30	-	—
	Spirit orange R conc.	lb	5.87	-	—
	Spirit red B conc	lb	6.41	-	—
	Spirit yellow 2R conc.	lb	4.62	-	—
12055	Spirit orange 7078-V	lb	1.25	-	—
	Spirit blue THN	lb	5.06	-	—

E

	Echinacea root, bls	lb	1.10	-	—
	Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb	30	-	.32
	Powd., bbls. bxs.	lb	45	-	—
	Select, bundles	lb	75	-	—
	Emetine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz.	48.40	-	—
	Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd	lb	3.35	-	—
	Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb	1.85	-	—
	Ephedrine syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz lots	oz.	.98	-	1.00
	hydrous bots 100-oz lots	oz.	.92	-	—
	Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms.,	oz.	.60	-	.65
	Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms.,	oz.	.60	-	.80
	Powd., dms.	oz.	.60	-	.80
	Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.32½	-	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.34	-	—
	tanks dlvd	lb	.30	-	—
	Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).				
	1-Epinephrine base, syn. USP, bots, 100 gram lots	gram	.58	-	—
	Erigeron oil, cns	lb	11.00	-	—
	Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb	1.50	-	—
	Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	54.75	-	—
	Eserine sulfate, bots	oz.	86.00	-	—
	Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio St Louis St Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb	.18	-	—
	Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.18	-	—
	Ether (see specific product).				
	Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.15	-	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.16½	-	—
	tanks, dlvd	lb	12½	-	—
	Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.15¼	-	—
	dms., c.l. dlvd	lb	.15¼	-	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	16¾	-	—
	tanks, dlvd	lb	12¾	-	—
	99% dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.15½	-	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	17	-	—
	tanks, dlvd	lb	13	-	—
	Syn. 85-88%, dms. c.l. dlvd	lb	.15	-	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.16½	-	—
	tanks, dlvd	lb	12½	-	—
	95-98% dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.15¼	-	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	16¾	-	—
	tanks, dlvd	lb	12¾	-	—
	99% dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb	15½	-	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.17	-	—
	tanks, dlvd.	lb	13	-	—
	Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	58½	-	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.60	-	—
	tanks, dlvd	lb	56	-	—
	Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb	.36	-	—
	dms., l.t.l., dlvd.	lb	.37	-	—
	tanks, dlvd	lb	34	-	—
	Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms, c.l. dlvd E of Rockies	gal	20.63		—
	dms., l.c.l. same basis	gal	20.68		20.74
	Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies	gal.	.68		—
	dms., l.c.l same basis	gal	73		79
	tanks, same basis	gal	52		—
	Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf, tax paid, dms dlvd E of Rockies	gal	21.75		—
	dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal	21.80		21.86
	tanks, same basis	gal	21.59		—
	Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)				
	Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine).				
	Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	20		—
	dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb	21½		—
	tanks, same basis	lb	17½		—
	Ethyl benzoate, bots	lb	90		—
	Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb	43	-	—
	dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb	45	-	—
	tanks, frt. alld E	lb	41	-	—
	2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb	30		—
	dms., l.c.l., works	lb	30¾	-	—
	tanks, works	lb	28		—
	Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb	36		—
	dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	lb	36¾	-	—
	tanks, works	lb	34		—
	Ethyl butyrate, works	lb	90		1.00
	Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)				
	Ethyl cellulose, vis, 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, frt. alld E	lb	73	-	—
	bgs., smaller lots, frt alld E	lb	75	-	—
	Ethyl cellulose, vis (u. 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt alld E	lb.	.68	-	—
	Ethyl cellulose, vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E	lb.	.70	-	—
	Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works,	lb.	.20		.22
	dms., works	lb.	18		20
	tanks, works	lb.	10		—
	Ethyl cinnamate cns.	lb	3.35		3.50
	Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms. c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.43½	-	—
	dms., l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.44½	-	—
	tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.41½	-	—
	Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27		—
	Ethyl ether, anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns	lb.	1.01	-	—
	½-lb cns.	lb	1.09	-	—
	¼-lb cns.	lb	1.21	-	—
	Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.13½	-	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.15	-	—
	tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.11	-	—
	2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.37		—
	dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.38½	-	—
	tanks, dlvd E	lb.	34½	-	—
	2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.				
	2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld E	lb.	.42½	-	—
	dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.43¼	-	—
	tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	-	—
	Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash				
	2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd,	lb.	.23¾	-	—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25¼	-	—
	tanks, dlvd.	lb	21¼	-	—
	Ethyl iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30		—
	Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.52	-	—
	dms., l.t.l. frt. equald	lb.	.52½	-	—
	tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.50	-	—
	Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz.	11.85	-	—
	N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine,				
	Ethyl oenanthate, dms.	lb	1.20		1.50
	Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)				
	Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).				
	Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44½	-	—
	dms., l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.46	-	—
	tanks, dlvd	lb	.42	-	—
	N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works	lb	1.02	-	—
	N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.83	-	—
	N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls	lb.	.88	-	—
	Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).				
	N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.57	-	—
	dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.58	-	—
	tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.55	-	—
	Ethylbenzene 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	-	—
	dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	-	—
	tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	-	—
	2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	-	—
	dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	-	—
	Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate	lb.	.0475	-	.0525
	Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½	-	—
	dms., l.c.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.31½	-	—
	tanks, frt equald	lb.	.28½	-	—
	Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	-	—
	dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	-	—
	tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	-	—
	Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.				
	Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	-	—
	dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	-	—
	tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	-	—
	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22		—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23½	-	—
	tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.19½	-	—
	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21		—
	dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	-	—
	tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.18½	-	—



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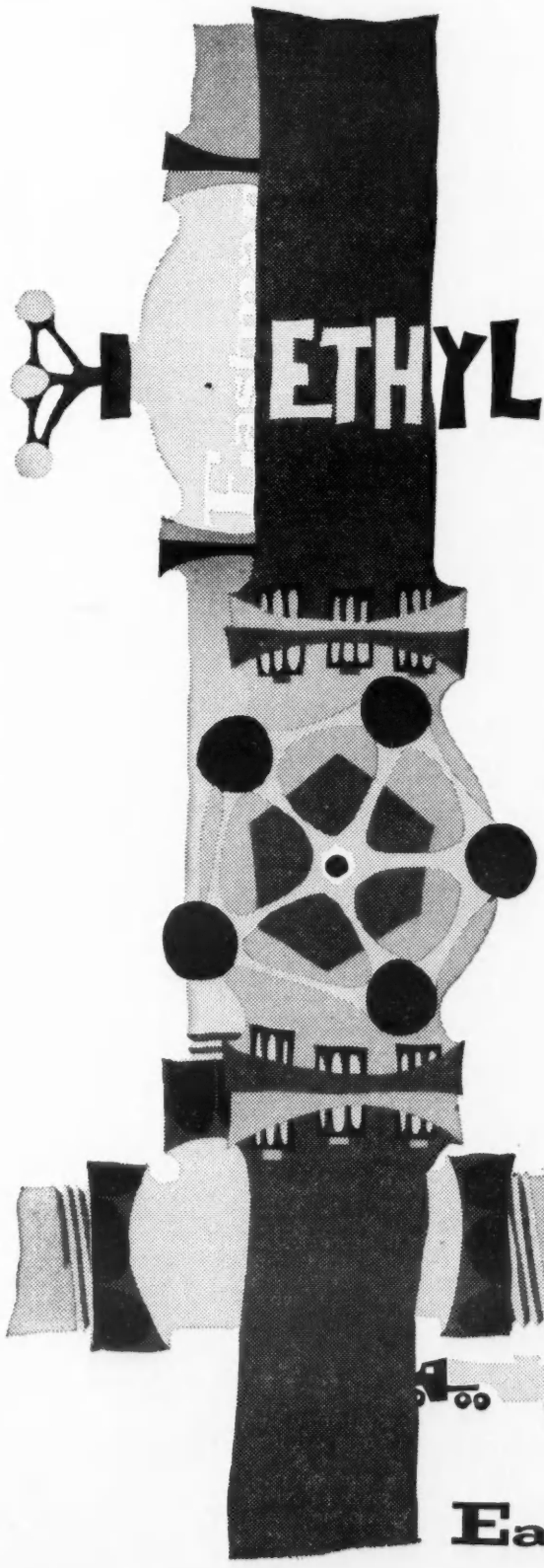
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.73 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified 70-75%, dms. lb. .48 - .70
NF, rectified 80-85%, dms. lb. .53 - .80
Eugenol, tech., dms. lb. 1.43 - —
USP, dms. lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.70
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .20 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bois. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 160 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran. dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm. f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. 96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area, 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb 09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1270- .1320
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1500- .1550
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1120- .1170
tanks lb. .0970- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 600,000 A units per gram., dms.,
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.118.00 -121.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.114.00-117.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib dms., kilo or more gram. .44 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .70 - —
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines. ton.17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dm., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .18½ - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.70 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin, 75 AOAC test, bbls. c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls. c.l. lb. .62 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls. c.l. lb. .68 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls. c.l. lb. .70 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .78 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.65
Soap grade, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.95
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.20.50 -24.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.26.00 -29.50
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 1.90 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 5.00 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 8.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .19 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l. dlvd. lb. .27 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 2c higher.
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, 6b. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo.150.00 -300.00
50-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
500-kilo lots kilo.75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20½- .21
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- .19
Glycerine, imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.l.f. lb. .19 - .20¼



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95%
SDA
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Tecsol is available in principal industrial centers for immediate shipment in drum or bulk through Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.,[1] or its distributors.[2] Write or phone the office nearest you for specifications and shipping data.

[1] Longview, Texas
Lodi, New Jersey
Kingsport, Tennessee

[2] Name of distributor in your area sent upon request.

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KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Dallas; Framingham, Mass.; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; New York City; St. Louis. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Glycerine—Hypophosphorous Acid

Glycerine, nat., refd. USP CP 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30⅝- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31⅛- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29⅛- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .28¼- —
Nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb 20½ —
dms., l.c.l works lb. .21¼ —
tanks, works lb. 18 —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb 2.00 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb. .19 - 21½
cryst., 90-92%, ex whse. lb. .21 - .24½
powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .06½- .06⅝
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05⅝- .05½
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .14¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15¾ Nom.
Extra winter strained, dms., c.l. lb. .17¼ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .18¼ Nom.
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .18¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¾ Nom.

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb bls lb 45 —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. 75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works New York ton.17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., l.c.l., ex dock, New York, ton.55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.40
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .38
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld lb. .96 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works lb.23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb.23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs., or more lb. 1.84 - —
dms., to 1,100 lbs lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48⅛
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots dlvd. lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100% ret. dms., works lb 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼- —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks works frt equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.40 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more graw. 1.40 - 1.75
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.20 - 5.10
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis, lb. 1.02 - —
less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
less than 85-lb. lots, same basis, lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

Again expanding our output of C_4 olefins, we can now make immediate delivery of high-purity Petro-Tex Isobutylene in tank-car quantities. Our major continuous Isobutylene production adds a new non-captive source ample to provide a substantial part of current chemical requirements for this petrochemical intermediate.

And, to facilitate research on new uses for Petro-Tex Isobutylene, we offer the first Isobutylene "Family Tree" showing present uses and all reported reactions having new-product significance. A bibliography of 213 references is keyed to this very useful chart.

We will be pleased to send you this new data and to furnish specifications, price and delivery quotations on Petro-Tex Isobutylene.

n-BUTENE-1 (95% minimum) n-BUTENE-2 (95% minimum)
BUTADIENE DIISOBUTYLENE TRIISOBUTYLENE

PETRO-TEX CHEMICAL CORPORATION
HOUSTON 1, TEXAS
JOINTLY OWNED BY
TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION
fmc

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots. ..... lb. 14.75 - 18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. ..... lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. ..... lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. 9.50 - 10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots same basis. lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. ..... lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 3.50 - 4.30
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more kilo. 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works. ..... lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .42 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd. gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... gal. .44 - —
Refd., anhyd., c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. ..... lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .54½- —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39½- —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. ..... lb. .90 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Japan wax, cs ..... lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. ..... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF dms ..... lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. ..... lb. .38 - .55

K

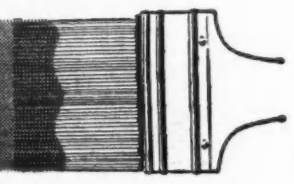
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. .... lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs ..... lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bls. lb. .45 - .48
No. 2, powd., bbls ..... lb. .40 - .42
No. 3, powd., bbls ..... lb. .35 - .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. ..... lb. .10 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240°F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N.J., N.Y. gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1985- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald. lb. .2033- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald, lb. .2085- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .2135- —
80%, bbls., c.l., dms. frt. equald. lb. .3335- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald. lb. .3385- —
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3435- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3485- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 5 to 19, works ..... lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works ..... lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .4775- —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
USP, 85%, cbys. ..... lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ¼c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works ..... lb. .24 - .26
USP, hydrous, dms., works .... lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms ..... lb. .0820- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs ..... lb. .55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. ..... lb 9.75 - 12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls ..... lb. .70 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms ..... lb. .38½- .41
tanks ..... lb. .36 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Abrial, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. ..... lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 1.85 - 4.00
40-42% ester, cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd. lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. ..... lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld, on $150 or more. lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. .... lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms. ..... lb. .53 - —

Almost any

Surface Coating



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5532

Lead iodide NF V, jars ..... lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb. dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .13 - —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1280- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. ... lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. ..... lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd. bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb.O or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1545- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .1645- —
96%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis ..lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .1660- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld ..lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —

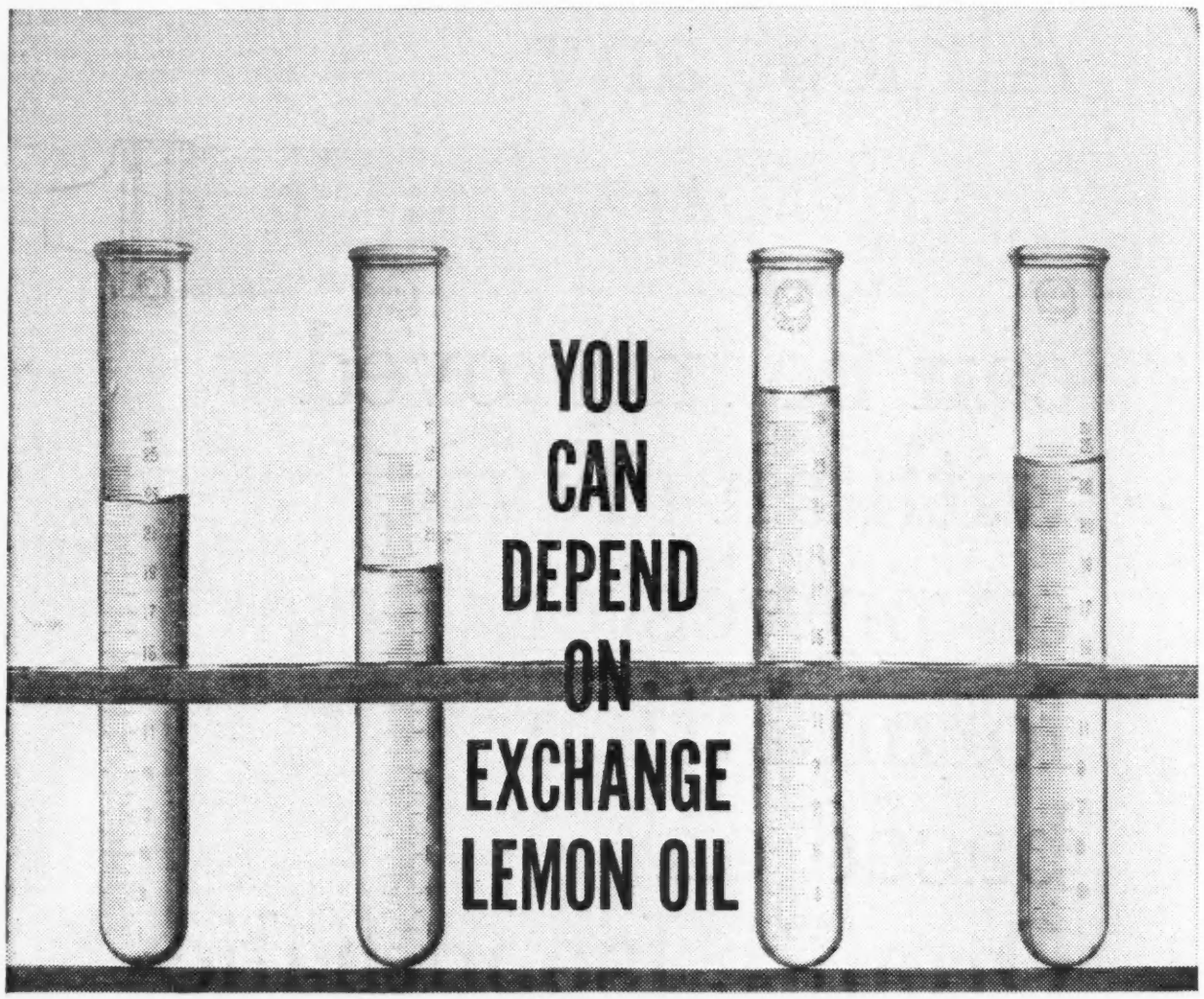
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17½- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld..lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavoroid complex, 100-lb. fib. dms., works..lb. 7.70 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms..... lb. 1.20 - 1.75
dl-Leucine, dms., works..... lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. ..... lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns..lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).

Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton.14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns....lb. 5.90 - 6.75
West Indian, cns. ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works....lb. 3.20 - 3.60
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 3.05 - 3.75
96-98%, dms. ..... lb. 3.60 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works....lb. 3.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd. lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton.74.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis, ton.66.00 -68.00
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York..lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., New York..... lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, f.o.b., Minneapolis..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, New York ..... lb. .15 - —
tankwagon, New York..... lb. .1550- .1560
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acid, dist., dms....lb. .1950- —
Water-white, dms.. ..... lb. .2250- —

Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .14¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works..lb.33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30¼
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld. lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis .. lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. ..... lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works.lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works ..... lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works..... lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .09⅛- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb bls..... lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works..oz.30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs....lb. .38 - .40
Lycopodium, cs. ..... lb. 4.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms..lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. 2.20 - —
No. 2, whole, bls.....lb. 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. .....lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms..... lb. 9.75 -12.25
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., cns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev ton.39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.59.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs.lb. .36½- .37¼
USP, heavy, fib. dms..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.86.25 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars... lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald... lb. 13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald..... lb. .15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .18
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works.ton.55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E. lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25¼
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.18
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls. works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies..... lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. ..... lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls..... lb. .40 - —



always pure
absolutely uniform
authentic U.S.P. oil

WHEN JUST AN OUNCE OR TWO of lemon oil can glorify—or ruin—a hundred-pound batch of your product, why gamble?

Use only Exchange Brand Lemon Oil, U.S.P., California Cold-pressed.

Made exclusively from their own California and Arizona lemons by the Sunkist Growers—the people who know citrus best—Exchange Lemon Oil is carefully cold-pressed, skillfully bulk-blended for matchless uniformity.

Sunkist Growers pack and seal every container—from the 7-pound tin to the 395-pound drum—in their own plant, and guarantee every drop to be pure U.S.P. quality oil—unadulterated, unsophisticated. Always look for the word "Exchange" on the tamper-proof container seal.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS SALES DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. by: Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick Street, New York 14, N.Y. / Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N.Y. / Ungerer & Company, 161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd.... lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP., anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½ 7% Mn dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S. E. ton 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms. lb. .26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .25 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
Menadione USP bots. gram. .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07¼ Nom.
Menthol, nat. USP Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.25 - 6.40
Japanese, cs lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP racemic cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs. fib dms less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel)
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. net-flask 224.00 -227.00
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV)
Mercury metal 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 230.00 -232.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxy-analogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs. lb. .66 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E. gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. allo lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89

Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85

Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL

U. S. P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one label* and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY

Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½-
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .15¾-
Methylene chloride, tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .12¼-
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .13¼-
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 -
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 -
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 -
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½-
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse. lb. .07¼-
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼-
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse. or freight alld. E lb. .09 -
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 -
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾-
wallpaper, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾-
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 -
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. w. of Miss. ½c higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., t.o.b. refy gal. .62 -
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 -
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 -
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 -
tankcars, refy gal. .46 -
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 -
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 -
tankcars, refy gal. .47 -
135-138 vis., non-ret dms. c.l., same basis gal. .69 -
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 -
tankcars, refy gal. .53 -
145-155 vis., non-ret dms. c.l., same basis gal. .75 -
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 -
tankcars, refy. gal. .59 -
Mineral oil, white, USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret dms. c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1660- .1670
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1760- .1770
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .30½- —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
regular tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .145 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20¼- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, tankwagon, New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19¼- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .09¾- .10
tanks, New York gal. .0 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .28 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech. chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.48 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms, 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., 100 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.00 - 1.07
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 - .28
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .31½- .34
tanks lb. .30½- —
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .55 - —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. 13875 —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .09½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., sime basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).

When it comes to

MINERAL ACIDS

SULFURIC ACID
Standard: 60° and 66° Baumé, 99% H_2SO_4
Diamond: 66° Baumé
Reagent, ACS

NITRIC ACID
Diamond: 36°, 38°, 40°, and 42° Baumé
Strong Nitric Acid, 95% and fuming grades
Photo-Engravers' Grade
Reagent, ACS

MURIATIC (Hydrochloric) ACID
18°, 20° and 22° Baumé, Standard, Diamond, Crystal and Reagent Grades

HYDROFLUORIC ACID
Anhydrous, Aqueous 70%, and Reagent

PHOSPHORIC ACID
Wet Process, 65% and 75%, Com'l and Fertilizer Grades
Food Grade, 75%
N.F., 85%

MIXED ACID
Varying proportions of Nitric and Sulfuric Acids to meet customers' requirements

Come to

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For 60 years, General Chemical has been the nation's primary producer of heavy acids. General has its own basic raw material sources. Its production facilities include 21* sulfuric plants, 4* hydrofluoric plants, 3 nitric and 3 muriatic acid plants. It operates one of the nation's largest fleets of tank cars, tank trucks and acid-carrying barges, and distributes from key points coast-to-coast. General's production, transportation, service and sales facilities are geared to meet your requirements best, both in quality of product and dependability of service. Write or phone today for information or service.

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Allied Chemical

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

*In Canada: Allied Chemical Canada, Limited

1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib. dms lb. 8.50 - -
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Tech., fib. dms gram. .14 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 - 575.00
Tunisian bots. lb 400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68½ - .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .78¼ - .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls. dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld. lb. .31½ - .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .85 —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt alld lb. 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms. dlvd kilo 6.00 - —
Nicotinic amide USP (see Nicotinamide)
Niger seed, bgs lb. .10¼ - —
Niketham ide cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l. works E 100 lbs 6.05 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cybs., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms. frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt alld lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - .40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .40½ - .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N. unit. 1.24 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E lb. .26½ - —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitropnenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.

m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lr. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.45 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 9.50 -12.75
West Indian, cns lb. 9.50 -12.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .43 - .55
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾ - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .45½ - —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms. 11c. higher.

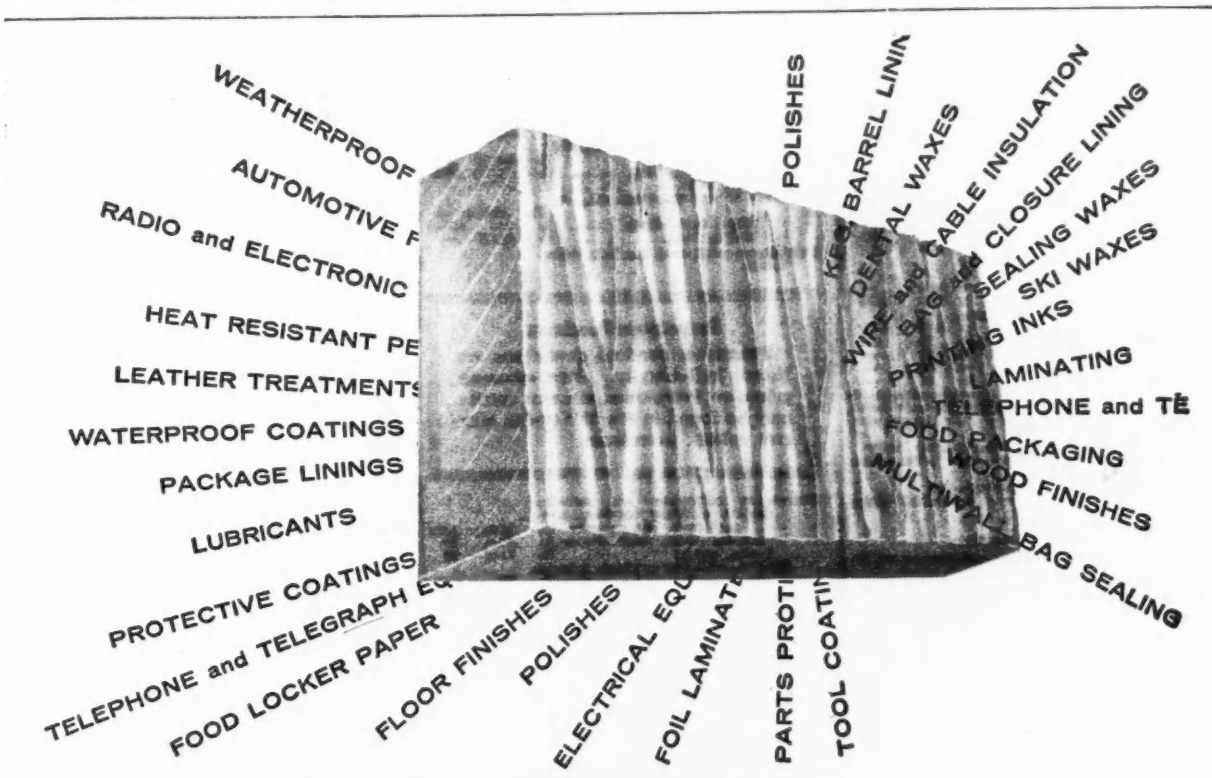
Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .22 - .22½
tanks lb. .20½ - —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½ - —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .16¾ - .19½
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .13½ - .14
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .12¼ - .12½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb 5.00 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms. spot, duty-paid gal. 2.45 - 2.55
Olivine, crude works ton 12.00 —
20 mesh works ton 15.00 —
100 mesh works ton 20.00 —
Opium, USP cns oz. 19.20 19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 21.90
powd., cns. oz. 21.65 21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms lb. .85 - .90
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .70 1.25
Messina, cns. lb 3.25 5.00
West Indian, bitter cns., dms lb. 2.50 3.25
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .18 - 20
Sweet lb. .35 - 38

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.



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Helping to provide you and hundreds of other wax users like yourself with the waxes you need for your products is our sole reason for being in business.

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ARDMORE, PENNSYLVANIA, 119 Coulter Ave.

SALES AGENTS: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, Gilbreath Chemical Co., 383 Brannan Street
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA, Gilbreath Chemical Co., P. O. Box 549
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, Atlantic Chemical & Equipment Co., 874 Ashby, N. W.

BARECO WAX COMPANY
Box 2009, Tulsa, Okla.

Type of product_____
Desired wax characteristics_____
_____
Name_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns ..... lb 1.80 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. ..... lb .55 - —
powd. bbls. bxs ..... lb .65 - —
Verona bls. ..... lb .35 - —
powd. bbls. bxs ..... lb .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine)
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol)
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base)
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)
Ouabain, USP bots.. gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude bgs ..... lb. .72 - .74
Refd., pure, bgs ..... lb. .78 - .80
Oxalic acid, bgs. dms. c.l., works. lb .18 .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, works. lb .18¼ - .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb .19¼ - .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more frt alld. lb 1.14 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb lots, works. lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. ..... lb. .14 - .15
tanks ..... lb. .1155- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. ..... lb 13¾ - 14¼
tanks ..... lb 13¾ 14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. ..... lb. 3.45 - 3.75
Papain, NF, powd. ..... lb. 5.00 7.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP cns, 25-oz to 100-oz lots oz. 5.00 —
cns., smaller lots oz 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs ..... lb. .34 .35
Hungarian, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid)
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine)
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb 1.21 —
Chlorinated, kgs lb 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM,, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy, lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1265- —
USP-X, fib dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms. frt. alld. lb .84 —
Parathion prices 2c per lb. higher in West
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide)
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls ..... lb. .35 - —
Patchouli oil, imp., cns ..... lb 4.80 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.60.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .11¾- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .17 - .17¼
tanks ..... lb. .15 - —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb 2.05 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse lb 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium 1,000,000 units. .023 - .025
Penicillin, procaine 1,000,000 units. .023 - .025
Pennyroyal oil USP ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. 22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.00 —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs ..... lb. .24¾- —
Lampong, bgs. ..... lb. .24½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs ..... lb .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs .... lb .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs ..... lb .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs ..... lb .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom. USP, bls., dms lb .70 .75
Imp., USP., bls lb 85 —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms ..... lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb 3.60 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb 13½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb 15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb 11¾- —
tankfruck, 1,000 gal min dlvd. lb .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls. frt. alld lb 1.60 —
Paste, bbls. frt. alld ..... lb 1.55 —
Peru balsam, dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.80
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American cns., dms lb. 2.45 3.20
Petrolatum, cream, dms. c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05875- —
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy .... lb. .08625 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb .10625- 12
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms. c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb .11125- .125
tanks, refy. ..... lb .06975- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb .0935 10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt alld. lb 91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb lots lb 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital)
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret dms. frt. alld E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Phenol, 30°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Phenothiazine drench, NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l. same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms. 100-lb lots, works lb .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb 2.95 —
100%, bots. lb 4.90 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst. cns. lb 1.25 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms 200-lb lots dlvd E. lb 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt alld. lb 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs. fib dms., works lb 1.70 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb 1.42 - —
Tech., dms. works lb 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms. l.c.l., same basis ..... lb 77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb 1.30 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb 1.14 1.50
Standard, dms. lb 1.10 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 4.00 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb 1.80 - —
fib. dms. smaller lots, dlvd. E lb 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .42 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. 23¾ .26
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. 33¼ .37
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. 20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. 22¾ .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works ..... lb 17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms., works .... lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. 15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine washed, dried, unground 66-68%, b.p.l. bulk c.l. mines long-ton 5.16 - —
55-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton 5.56 - —
70-72% b.p.l. bulk c.l. same basis long-ton 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.21 - —
76-77% b.p.l. c.l. bulk same basis long-ton 8.21 —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl and labor at $1.52.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 5.60 —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.85 —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.10 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 6.00 —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 20 .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- 15½
Solid, dms., c.l. works ..... lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- 13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .17 - .19
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- .18½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. 65 —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls dlvd E of Rockies lb 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls, same basis lb 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 43 .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 44 —
tanks, same basis lb. 415 .422
b-Picoline, 98% dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 95°C. dms. c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb 33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb. 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF bbls lb 85 - —
Tech. bbls lb 44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs lb 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate USP bots. vials. oz. 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs ..... lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. .... lb 3.75 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns .... lb 2.10 2.48
Pine oil, dest.-dist. dms., t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .173 —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms. dlvd lb. .188 —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml. dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb .046 —
NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms. t.c.l. ex whse New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l. works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. t.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt alld lb. 1.15 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt allde lb. 1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. allde lb. .77 - .86
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. allde lb. .79 - .89
Piperazine phosphate, 42% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. allde lb. 1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist. 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 76.00 - 80.00
Pleurisy root, bls. ..... lb .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. ... lb. 15.60 - —
Poke root, bls lb .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms. 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum chips, bgs lb. .26 —
Nubs, bgs lb .37 .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .22 —
Danish, bgs. ..... lb. .20½- —
Polish, bgs ..... lb. .20 —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .17½- —
Potash, caustic liq. 45% basis, dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9.15 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis. 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 - 22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran. bbls. kgs lb. .39 .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran. bbls dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom. tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85% bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms, c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Potassium chlorate NF cryst., works lb. .12¼- —
dms. 2,000 lbs or more works. lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran, 25-lb metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride industr., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l. works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs c.l. works ton. 31.50 - —
USP cryst. dms ..... lb .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. ..... lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb dms. same basis. lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms. 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms. t.c.l. works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms. works lb. .37 .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K.O. bulk, c.l. works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran. dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .31 - .33
bagged, 60% minimum K.O. same basis ton. 23.50 - 24.60
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .31½- .33½
bagged, 60% minimum K.O. same basis ton. 23.80 - 25.00
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 - 19.00
NF, gran., bgs. 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.50 —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 - 12.00
NF, powd. bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.50 —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —

Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton.311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be. 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be. 1:2.1 dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs.17.30 -18.15
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 4.93 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld., E lb. .789 - .861
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works..unit-ton. .64½- .66½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib, dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 —
dms. 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust. tanks, group 3 gal. .05 —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .03375- —
tanks, New York harbor (¼c. discount offered). gal. .1005- —
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb.24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. 07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .18 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs ton lots lb. .04 —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton.60.00 —
fine, bgs. ton.60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb. .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.60 - 9.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, oewaxed, 20% dms., works lb.11.00 -11.35
purif., 20%, dms., works lb.11.00 -11.35

Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
dms l.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works, kilo.175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP bots. lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib dms kilo lots kilo.26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, ens .. oz. .74½- .77
Quinine NF, ens. 100-oz lots .. oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP cns oz. .27½ .29
Quinine hydrochloride cns. oz. .23 .25
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .24½- .26
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms frt alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd frt alld 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .15 - .15¼
tanks lb. .13 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Reserpine, cryst. bots ... gram 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb 77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb.14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India whole, bgs lb 25 - —
powd., bgs. lb 35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib, dms., kilo or more dlvd kilo.36.00 - —
Riboflavin, USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium fib dms. kilo or more dlvd kilo 104.50 —
Rice bran oil, clarified dms. l.c.l. lb .15½ —
tanks, dlvd E lb 13½ —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split)
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing)
Rose oil, nat. Bulgarian bots oz 72.00 —
Turkish, bots oz 55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, ens., dms lb .97 1.20
tech., ens. dms lb 50 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms. works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. 03¾ —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. 04¼ —
Rubber solvent petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal .19 —
tanks, group 3 gal 13875 —
Rue oil, bots. lb 2.75 3.00

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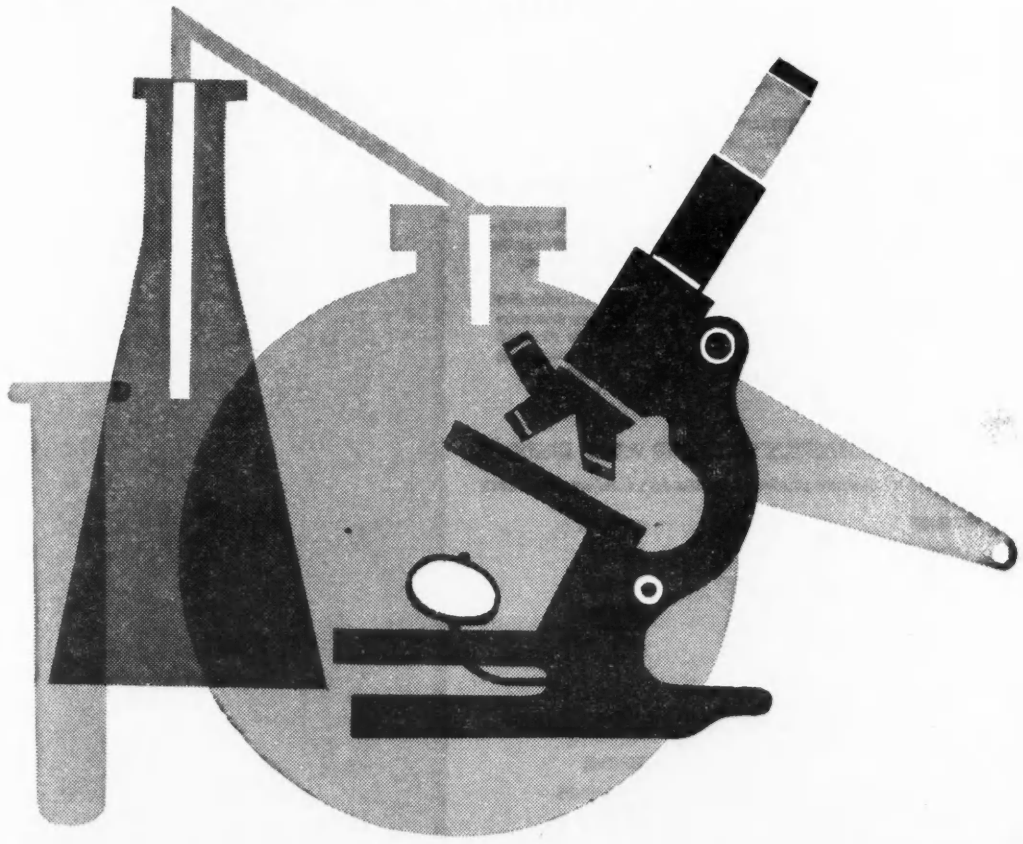

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Rutin, NF, fib dms., 10 kilo lots	kilo.	13.75	—
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots	kilo.	14.00	—
fib. dms., 1 kilo	kilo.	14.50	—
Ryania, 100%, powd, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.22	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.24	—

S

S acid, bbls., works	lb	3.25	—
Sabadilla seed activated, ground with lime, bbls	lb	.42	.44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works	lb	2.50	—
USP, gran., soluble dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.60	—
dms smaller lots	lb	1.70	1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.65	—
dms., smaller lots	lb	1.75	1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York tanks, Atl. Coast	lb.	.1785-	.1825
	lb.	.1585-	—
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins	oz.	25.00	—
Safrol, dms.	lb.	.70	—
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs.	lb.	.40	—
Greek, cns.	lb.	.16	—
Italian, cns.	lb.	18	—
Sage oil, clary, bots.	lb.	25.00	32.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	3.25	3.60
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.35	1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal)			
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald	lb	1.23	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	1.25	—
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	1.08	—
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37¼-	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.38½-	—
Sublimed, tech., fib dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd	lb.	.39¼-	—
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43½-	—
USP, cryst., 200-lb fib dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.50½-	—
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.53½-	—
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.52½-	—
100-lb fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.55½-	—
USP, powd., 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.57½-	—
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb	60½-	—
Salol, NF, gran., bbls, kgs.	lb	1.20	—
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		1.09	—
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs.		1.34	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	28.00	—
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)			
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs.	lb.	.65	.66
powd, fib. dms.	lb	75	76
Sandalwood oil, cns.	lb.	14.75	-16.50
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt equald	lb.	1.03	—
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	No stocks	
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.	lb.	.40	.78
Nat., dom., dms.	lb.	1.45	2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns.	lb.	4.50	5.25
Savory oil, cns.	lb.	4.75	—
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld, 100% basis	lb.	.85	—
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.95	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	13.00	—
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.69½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71½-	—
Purified, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.65½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67½-	—
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30¼-	—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.31	.32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	7.00	—
Senega root, bls.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls	lb.	.22	—
siftings	lb.	.18	—
Tinnevelly No. 1, bls.	lb.	.22	—
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.18	—
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.14	—
pods, bls.	lb.	.28	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	—
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	5.00	5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms.	lb	.38	.39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs.	lb.	.15 ½	—
Lebanese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.19	—
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.21½-	—
nat., bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Salvadorian, nat., bgs.	lb.	.13	—
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.46	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.47	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.48	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58	—
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.37	.39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots,	lb.	.34	.37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.32	.34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.			
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.48	—
tanks, works	gal.	.25	—
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	.17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	.16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	.17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse.	ton.	45.00	-55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bgs, l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	.30½
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.	Troy oz.	.91⅜-	—
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots,	oz.	.94¾-	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.95¼-	—
bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.96¼-	—
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67¼-	—
dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67¾-	—
bots., 250-500-oz. lots	oz.	.68¾-	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.			
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.15	—
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.10	—
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	40.00	-43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Powd., bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Whole, bls.	lb.	.20	.25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.90	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs.		3.00	- 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.60	—
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.85	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs.		3.95	- 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.55	—
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		5.20	—
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	—
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	- 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	—
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	- 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.80	—
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs.		2.80	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14½-	—
NF, 60%, gran., dms. c.l., works,	lb.	.15½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more	lb.	1.02	—
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted	lb.	1.90	—
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works	lb.	.26	—
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.26½-	—
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works	lb.	.17½-	—
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.18	.19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works	kilo.	10.00	—
10-kilo dm., same basis	kilo.	10.35	—
5-kilo dm., same basis	kilo.	10.75	—
1-kilo bot., same basis	kilo.	11.00	—
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	—
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	—
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.95	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.85	—
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.55	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.45	—
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works	lb.	.13	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	.14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher.			
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2025-	—
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.00	—
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.00	3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.50	4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.45	—
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.70	—
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.20	—
Sodium borate (see Borax)			
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	33.00	-40.00
dms., c.l., works	lb.	19.90	—
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works	lb.	15.00	—
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots.			
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.40	—
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)			
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.50	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.09½-	.10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.			
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs.	lb.	.05	—
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58	—
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works	lb.	.66	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.70	.73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—

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PRASEODYMIUM	TERBIUM	YTTERBIUM
NEODYMIUM	DYSPROSIUM	LUTETIUM

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YTTRIUM	NEODYMIUM	TERBIUM
LANTHANUM	SAMARIUM	DYSPROSIUM
CERIUM	YTTERBIUM	THORIUM
PRASEODYMIUM	EUROPIUM	HOLMIUM
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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

October ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1959

Sodium Alcoholates Act as Catalysts for Formation of Graft Polymers by Milling

Government researchers reported recently that graft polymers can be prepared by milling the component resins together on an ordinary roll mill with an anionic catalyst such as a sodium alcoholate. The reactants need not be solubilized, since reaction takes place right on the mill.

So far, styrene has been grafted onto polybutadiene and onto a copolymer of butadiene and acrylonitrile by this process. In a typical preparation, polybutadiene is milled with dispersed sodium until the mixture reaches 60°C. After cooling the rolls to 20°C., styrene is added, then propinol. Cooling stops and polymerization begins.

Temperature control is of the greatest importance to the success of the reaction. Too much heat causes gel formation; too little yields polystyrene. The researchers report that stabilizers need not be removed from the resins since they do not interfere with the grafting process. Resins can therefore be stored until used. No inert atmosphere is necessary.

Information on the preparation of sodium dispersions and their use as polymerization catalysts generally, as well as their use for sodium alcoholate preparation, is contained in U.S.I.'s brochure on Sodium Dispersions. This brochure may be obtained on request.

n-Butyl Alcohol Data Sheet Just Issued by U.S.I.

n-Butyl alcohol — solvent for coatings and resins and intermediate for plasticizers, resins, weed killers, ore flotation agents and many other compounds — is described in a new technical data sheet now available from U.S.I.

Specifications, properties, shipping and application information are included. The advantages of the material as a solvent for nitrocellulose lacquers are highlighted.

The data sheet can be obtained from U.S.I. sales offices or from the Industrial Alcohol and Solvents Sales Department at 99 Park Avenue in New York.

Ether Aerosol Gives Diesels Quick Start

Ethyl ether and a lubricant have been combined in an aerosol formulation designed to permit quick starting of diesel engines in cold weather.

The formulation, recently put on the market in pressurized cans, is said to be low in cost and to perform at temperatures down to minus 60°F. Advantages cited for this priming fuel include: reduced dilution and wear, minimizing of strain on engine parts and batteries, prevention of downtime, elimination of towing and extra labor costs.

New Uses Developing Rapidly For Polyethylene Film in Chemical Plant Construction

Film Makes Ideal Moisture Barrier for Buildings and Roads; Protects Construction Machinery, Equipment and Materials.

The ready availability of low-cost polyethylene film in a wide range of widths, lengths and thicknesses is changing the face of the construction industry. New building practices and techniques are evolving rapidly to take advantage of the excellent moisture barrier characteristics, strength and light weight of the material.

Another great advantage in construction work is the durability of polyethylene film. It has great toughness and elasticity and will take considerable abuse without tearing. It stays flexible under all types of weather conditions.

Film Valuable in Concrete Work

Constructors of chemical plants, commercial buildings, homes and other structures are employing polyethylene film for three general types of jobs: in concrete work; as a vapor barrier for interiors; as a protective covering.

As a curing agent for concrete slabs, polyethylene film laid over the watered, hardened concrete retards evaporation and allows the slab to age slowly, giving maximum hardness. The sheet can then be used again, either for the same type of job, or under a foundation slab or concrete road section as a moisture barrier base.

Because of its flexibility, strength and light weight, polyethylene film has proved

MORE

New Analysis for Naphthas Uses Gas Chromatography

At the ACS meeting at Atlantic City in September, it was reported that a shortened analysis for olefin-free naphthas has been developed. Gas chromatographic methods, using ethyl chloride as an internal standard, is said to give the content of C_5 and lighter components in these naphthas in one-third the time formerly required by standard low-temperature fractional distillation (LTFD) methods.

The naphtha sample, blended with ethyl chloride, is injected onto Silicone 200 on a column of Celite. The technique involves reversing the flow of the helium carrier gas after *n*-pentane has come off, to backflush the heavier components from the column.

In addition to the time-saving aspects of the new method, it is claimed to give outstanding reproducibility as well as improved accuracy over the LTFD method.

Polyethylene tarpaulin being placed over building materials during plant construction.

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October ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1959

CONTINUED

Polyethylene Film

easy to handle in concrete work, and cuts down on tearing, which has been a problem with many other materials.

New Use in Tilt-Up Construction

In tilt-up slab concrete construction, polyethylene film is being used as a bond-breaking barrier. A layer of film is laid on the surface on which the slab will be poured, to separate it from that surface. After drying, the poured slab can be tilted up from the surface quickly and easily. Its undersurface is smooth, and it has received a strong, even cure because of the moisture barrier characteristics of the film.

In the pouring of foundation walls, polyethylene film is being employed to line the forms for smooth finish and better curing. It is then attached to the walls before backfilling, to act as a moisture barrier for the completed foundation.

Polyethylene film acts as an excellent moisture barrier on side walls and ceilings, in the water-proofing of beams, in the flashing of stone and brick sills, for flashing window and door heads in masonry construction—in short, for all types of moisture-proofing work on buildings.

Film Protects Work and Personnel

Finally, chemical constructors find that polyethylene film gives excellent protection from the weather — for men, structures, equipment, machinery and materials. On unfinished buildings, it keeps out wind and dirt while permitting the sun's light and heat to enter. Work can continue, uninterrupted by cold or storm. And as a tarpaulin, polyethylene film is light and easy to handle — provides the most inexpensive protection available for expensive equipment.

The future of polyethylene in the building industry continues to be brightened by new applications. For example, "bubble houses" held up by air pressure show promise as economical shelters for construction work or temporary storage. New uses such as these promise to further the spectacular growth which has been characteristic of polyethylene in recent years.

Another New UV Absorber Developed for Polyethylene

A metal-organic stabilizer has been developed to protect polyethylene film, sheet and monofilaments against deterioration from ultraviolet action during outdoor exposure. It is claimed that a two- to five-fold increase in the useful life of the finished product can be obtained through incorporation of this stabilizer into the resin.

The compatability of the product with polyethylene and its high thermal stability are said to make it suitable for low-gauge films where, because of the high ratio of surface area to volume, conventional UV absorbers are not too effective.

As little as 0.25% of the product has been found to give effective stabilization. However, 0.5% is generally recommended. At these concentrations, the very slight green color imparted is reported to be negligible, particularly in low-gauge stock. The material is also recommended for use with polyolefins other than polyethylene.

The following typical weathering data is given for conventional polyethylene:

Percent Elongation Versus Hours of Accelerated Weathering*

Stabilizer Concentration, %	Hours of Exposure 0	150	250
0.0 (unmilled sample)	545	105	26
0.0 (milled sample)**	388	86	0
0.2 (milled sample)**	400	366	175
0.5 (milled sample)**	262	247	252

*Accelerated weathering conducted in Fade-O-Meter. Five-mil, extruded film used for tests.

**Standard procedure includes 10-minute milling of resin and additive, at or near melt temperature of respective resins, on 2-roll plastics mill, to insure complete dispersion.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

New, all-inorganic zinc coating is designed to give high galvanic protection and to eliminate sub-film rusting in fresh and salt water, solvents. Claimed effective from —80°F to +750°F. Can be used as single coat or as prime coat. **No. 1520**

Handbook on properties of rare earth metals and compounds is now being sold. Brings together for first time current data on physical, crystal, chemical, mechanical, electrical, magnetic, nuclear and thermodynamic properties of the 15 rare earth metals plus yttrium. **No. 1521**

Electron beam welding process has been developed for zirconium, hafnium, tantalum and other reactive metals impossible or very difficult to weld by ordinary means. Uses high intensity beam in high vacuum. **No. 1522**

Fact file on titanium and titanium alloys can now be obtained. Booklet contains sections on high temperature performance, corrosion and erosion resistance, properties, metallurgy, machining, fabrication, welding and testing. **No. 1523**

New use for molecular sieves — to both store and tame a large number of chemical compounds which are extremely volatile, toxic or reactive — is described in a booklet now available on chemical-loaded molecular sieves. **No. 1524**

Phospho and silico molybdic acids are now being produced in experimental quantities. Suggested for use in analyses and in petrochemical and pigment fields, as catalysts, organic precipitants and corrosion inhibitors. **No. 1525**

An atomic industry directory of products, equipment and services can now be purchased. Gives product and service profiles of over 200 industrial organizations active in development and use of atomic energy here and abroad. **No. 1526**

Colorimetric unit for quick-testing of low concentrations of dissolved oxygen in boiler feedwater is now on market. Claimed accurate to within two parts per billion of oxygen. Said to be easy to use by inexperienced operators. **No. 1527**

Tetranitromethane oxidizer for high-energy liquid and solid rocket and missile fuel systems is described in new data sheet. Active oxygen content is close to liquid oxygen while formulation of stable, storable fuels is easier. **No. 1528**

New pH calculator, set up like a slide rule, solves complex problems involving concentration of buffer solutions, rapidly and easily. Eliminates logarithm calcuations with scales that can be read to second decimal place. **No. 1529**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

POLYETHYLENE RESINS

PETROTHENE® Polyethylene Resins
Top grade resins for film extrusion, paper coating, electrical wire and cable coating, calendering, injection molding, blow molding and thermoforming.

CHEMICALS

Organic Solvents and Intermediates: Normal Butyl Alcohol, Amyl Alcohol, Fusel Oil, Ethyl Acetate, Normal Butyl Acetate, Diethyl Carbonate, DIATOL®, Diethyl Oxalate, Ethyl Ether, Acetone, Acetoacetanilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Chloranilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Toluidide, Ethyl Acetoacetate, Ethyl Benzoylacetate, Ethyl Chloroformate, Ethylene, Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate, Sodium Ethylate, Urethan U.S.P. (Ethyl Carbamate), Riboflavin U.S.P.

Pharmaceutical Products: DL-Methionine, N-Acetyl-DL-Methionine, Urethan USP, Intermediates.

Heavy Chemicals: Anhydrous Ammonia, Ammonium Nitrate, Nitric Acid, Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions, Phosphatic Fertilizer Solution, Sulfuric Acid, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Metallic Sodium, Sodium Peroxide.

Alcohols: Ethyl (pure and all denatured formulas); Anhydrous and Regular Proprietary Denatured Alcohol Solvents SOLOX®, FILMEX®, ANSOL® M, ANSOL PR.

Animal Feed Products: Antibiotic Feed Supplements, Calcium Pantothenate, Choline Chloride, Special Liquid CURBAY, Menadione (Vitamin K_3), DL-Methionine, MOREA® Premix, Riboflavin Products, U.S.I. Permadry, Vitamin B_{12} Feed Supplements, Vitamin D_3.

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Division of National Distillers and Chemical Corporation
99 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

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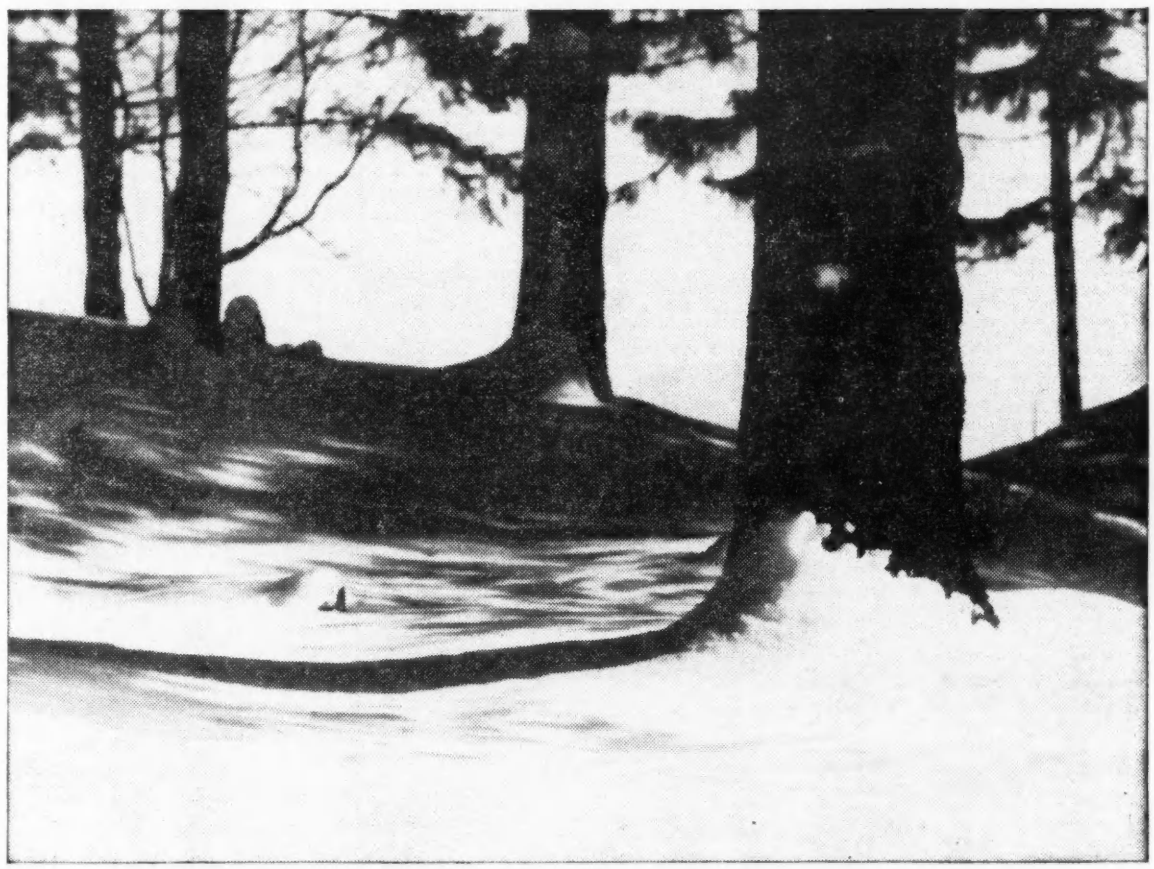
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 • —
NF VIII, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 • 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 • —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 • —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 • —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 • —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 • —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ • —
Sodium diacetate, tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ • —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 • .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 • —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.05 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 • —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 • —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 • —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 • 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 2.20 • —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 • —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 • —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 • —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm lots, lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 • —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 • —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 • 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 102.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 • 11.25
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton. 210.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 13.93 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.18 • 17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .21 • —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 • —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 • —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt. 100 lbs. 11.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 • —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.45 • —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 • —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 6.05 • —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 • —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 • 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 • 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 • .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .74 • .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 • —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton. 48.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 44.00 • —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton. 48.00 • —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 • —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 • —
Sodium ortnosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 • 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 • —
bbls. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 • 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs. 12.35 • —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 • —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 • .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • .22½
Sodium phenobarb USP, 100-lb. 3.75 —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .52 • .53
NF, powd., dms lb. .55 .56

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 • 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 • —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 • .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 • —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 • 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 • —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 • .39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs. dms. lb. .81½- —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 • —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 • —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 • —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 • —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 • —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 • —

Sodium silicate, liq., 47° Be., turbid, 1:29.9, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 • —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 —
Sodium silicate, solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 • —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 • —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .648 • .707
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 • —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd dms lb 22½- —
Sodium sulfate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton. 54.00 • —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 36.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 32.00 • —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 • —



PURE...CLEAN...WHITE...

Uniformity of particle size

In a way it's like snow...in a way it isn't.

Cowles DRYMET is dry...resists caking.

DRYMET the original anhydrous sodium metasilicate.

Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY

7018 Euclid Avenue Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Sodium sulfite, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs. t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst, bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l. works lb .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb .14½ - —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb .14¾ - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94% 100-lb. dms. c.l. frt alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms. c.l. frt alld E lb .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l. frt alld E lb .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs 8.16 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.70 - 13.13
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60
Sodium tungstate tech kgs divd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb .52 —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .21 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. 28 —
fib., dms. smaller lots, same basis lb .30 —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. 30 .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. 29 - —
324°-349°F. b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. 32 - —
322°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. 29 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 17.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. 32 - —
365°-404°F. b.r. [illegible] 32 - —
367°-421°F. b.r., 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
205 [illegible] tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. 28 - —
221°-278°F. b.r. 34.8°C. m.a.p., [illegible] 20 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. 25 - —
357 [illegible] tanks, Houston gal. 26 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks New Jersey gal. 38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb .35 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, works lb .38 .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots works lb. .34 —
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .36 —
fib dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 .41
Sorbitol, cryst. resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. 23 —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb 25 26
Powd. dms., c.l., works lb .36 —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb .38 39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb 25 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb 25¼- —
tanks, works lb 23¼ —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms. ton lots, works lb. 16¾- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb 17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l. works, lb .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb 23½- —
Chemically isolated new process, bgs., c.l. works lb .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb .20½- —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton. 55.50 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .08⅞- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05 - —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1317- .1342
tanks lb. .1117- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1267- .1292
tanks lb. .1067- —
Salad, dms. lb. .13 - .1325
tanks lb. .11 - —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb 18 .20½
tanks lb 15½- —
S. D., dms lb 16¾- .19¼
tanks lb 14¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 —
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls. lb .75 —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 5.25 - 7.00
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms lb. .1450- .1550
tanks lb. .1250- —
Nat. winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1350- .1450
tanks lb .1150- —

Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb .32 - .34
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb 2.10 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .817 - .839
Stannic oxide, dms., divd lb. 1.10 - 1.11
Stannous chloride, anhyd, dms., works lb. 1.013 - 1.268
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., works lb. .87½- .88½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.067 - 1.087
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs. lb. .16¼- .18¾
Single-pressed bgs. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18 - .20½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. 18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. 12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 —
Chicago gal .299 —
Cleveland gal. 23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 —
New York gal 19 - —
Philadelphia gal 19½- —
Pittsburgh gal 19 —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb .15 - —
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .034 .035
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .034 .035
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E lb. .92 —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms. 1-ton lots, works lb .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb .19 - —
Strontium chromate, fib dms, divd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz. 25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 3.75
Styrax gum, USP cs lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb 14½- —
Styrene monomer tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .1458- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1658- —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .1208- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb 1.25 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb .62 .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E. lb. .0955- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l. works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns. works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .65 .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo 9.00 10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo. 6.61 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib dms kilo 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo 22.60 23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo. 24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 6.60
dms kilo. 23.50 24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd. dms kilo. 24.80 25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo. 19.65 20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo. 18.75 19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst, dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.50
Granular, dms., c.l., t.l. works 100 lbs. 14.75 —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., works 100 lbs. 16.25 - 17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo 3.05 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo 3.79 4.20
NF X, powd., dms kilo 2.85 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins kilo. 15.45 - 16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.55 17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms. 1,000-lb lots or more lb 2.35 —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, long-ton 23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 - —
US and Canada f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Sulfur, refd., salt block, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —

Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt equald lb .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt equald lb .10 .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., lb cyls. divd lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l. frt equald lb .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
Sulfuric acid, 98%, tanks, works, ton. 23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works ton. 23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l. same basis lb .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum) 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb 4.00 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 3.05

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l. works frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 - 36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5% 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works ton. 31.00 - —
bgs. t.c.l. works ton. 34.00 - —
fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l., works, ton. 38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton. 80.00 - —
ord., Calif., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - 39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian grd. bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 - 35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms. c.l. works lb 04¼ 04½
tanks, works lb .02¾ 03
Dist. dms., c.l., works lb .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .08 .08½
tanks, works lb .06 .06½
Refd. dms. c.l. works lb .06¾- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .07 .07½
tanks, works lb .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb .09 .12
dms. l.c.l. lb .09½ .12½
tanks, works lb .07¼ .10
Tallow, edible, tanks, divd. lb. .08½ Nom.
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .06⅜- .06½
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08 -.08⅛
Tallow, inedible, No. 1, tanks, divd. lb. .05⅜- .05½
prime, tanks, divd. lb. .06 - .06⅛
special tanks, divd lb. .05¾- .05⅞
sulfonated 25% bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08⅜- .08⅞
50% bbls., l.c.l lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist. dms lb. .14¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .13½ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .16
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 3.10 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Tannic acid, NF fluffy bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech. dms lb 1.05 —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - 75
Prime, dms. lb 53 56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb 1.75 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone propionate, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb. .14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .22 .23⅛
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E. lb. .61½- —

Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt equald lb. .78 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .53¼- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, divd E. lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J lb .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J lb .34½- —
tanks, divd E. of Denver lb .31 - —
tanks, divd W of Denver lb .32 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, divd. lb 7.50 - 10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., divd. lb 5.00 - 10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms lb 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. ton lots lb 72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs. works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs. t.l. frt alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF red, cns., dms lb 2.00 - 2.25
Tech., white, cns. lb .40 1.85
USP, white, cns. lb 2.20 2.60
Thymol, fib dms. lb 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.03 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., divd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., divd lb. .25½- —
bgs. l.c.l. divd lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs. c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots Niagara Falls, N.Y ton. 205.00 - —
bgs. ton lots same basis. ton. 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs. c.l., divd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., divd lb. .09⅜- —
bgs. t.c.l. works lb .09⅞- —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo. 109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots. kilo. 90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. kilo. 22.50 - 24.00
33⅓ dry, powd., bots. kilo. 30.00 - 31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, divd. E, of works gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indus., tanks, divd E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms. frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —

Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. .. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt equald, 100% basis
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works.lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .22½- —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E. lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E. lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .25¾- .26
tanks, New York lb. .24 - —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22¾- .23⅞
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works.... lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., cms. lb. .26 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08

Umber pigment, burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works. lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works.... lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal ton.120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. 25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls. works lb. 09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tons.... lb.15.75 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb.15.75 - —
whole, tins lb.16.00 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0473- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works. lb. .0523- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0623- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb.15.00 -16.00
Haitian, cns. lb.12.75 -15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner, tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

100 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Isophthalate

Trimethyl Borate — Trimethoxy Boroxine

T.C.P. — Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T. — Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%

D.D.V.P. — Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate
(Minimum 95% Purity)

D.E.T. — Diethyl Toluamide
(95% Meta Isomer)

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1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Vitamin A Acetate—Zinc Oxide Pigment

Vitamin A acetate, dry, 300,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin B_1, (see Thiamine hydrochloride)
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast)
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tons gram 120.00 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on gelatin 100 and 500-gram bots, on 1-5 kilo dms. gram 1.43 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram 1.43 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram 110.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo 138.00 - —

Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld gram 1.15 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld gram 1.15 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin)
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms. 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal dms .. gal. 12.25 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls .. lb. .16 - .20
White precipitate USP powd. dms., lb 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .16 - .20
Thin, rossed, bls lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 - 17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns lb 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine bgs. c.l., works ton 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works .. ton 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse .... ton 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal .29 - —
Middletown Ohio gal .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal .28½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal .29 - —
Houston, Tex. gal .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal .28 - —
Wood River, Ill gal .28½- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms. l.c.l. works lb .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C. dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb 2.15 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 - —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd lb .18 - —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .45 - —
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 7.00 - 22.00
extra, bots. lb. 26.00 - 33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .29¾- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, com'l., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .1460- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .12 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York. lb. .12½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15⅝- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15⅞- —
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16⅝- —

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VITAMIN E comes conveniently from Roche. Roche delivers dl-alpha-Tocopherol (yl) Acetate — liquid, dry granules, fine powder — all pre-packed, ready to use, easy to weigh, to handle, to compress efficiently into tablets, to encapsulate economically. ROCHE®

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ROCHE AFFILIATES: BASEL • BOGOTA • BOMBAY • BRUSSELS • BUENOS AIRES • GRENZACH (BADEN) HAVANA • ISTANBUL • JOHANNESBURG • LONDON • MADRID • MEXICO CITY • MILAN • MONTEVIDEO PARIS • RIO DE JANEIRO • STOCKHOLM • SYDNEY • TOKYO • VIENNA • AGENCIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
red seal, ogs., c.l. same basis.	lb.	.15¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¾-	—
Zinc oxide, USP, dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.18¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
dms., l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.45 -	.48
NF, powd., dms	lb.	.48 -	.49
Zinc resinate precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36¼-	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½-	14
Zinc stearate, tech. USP ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42 -	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn. bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75 -	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530-	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.60 -	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35 -	—
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	26 -	—
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.52 -	—
Zircon (G), gran. bgs., c.l. works.	lb.	.03¼-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	03¾-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	06½-	—
Milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
ogs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	04¾-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04¾-	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, soln, 13% ZrO, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	23 -	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works	lb.	14.00	-15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.48½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.51 -	—
milled, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.62 -	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.62½-	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.63½	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb lots., works	lb.	.64 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.68 -	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO., bgs., works	lb.	.55 -	.65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO., bgs.,	lb.	.27 -	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO., milled, bgs	lb.	.62 -	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.37½-	—

P.A.'s Admit It

—Continued from page 3

tember. Only 2 percent say prices are any lower than last month.

In view of this over-all slight up-trend, it is probably important to acknowledge that there are some specific items and some localities where prices are lower than the last time the buyer bought the item.

Inventories

There has been another drop in the quantity of purchased materials on hand. A significant 37 percent report that their inventories in September are lower than they were in August. Not since July, 1958, two months after the turning point in the 1957-1958 inventory liquidation program, have so many reported lower stocks on hand.

Similarly, only 16 percent say their inventories are higher than in August, a drop of 6 percent. Predictions are that it will be at least ninety days after the settlement of the steel strike before sufficient steel production will be available to meet even current production requirements, let alone build up any inventory.

Employment

The general effects of the steel strike are showing up more and more in the employment situation. Again, this month, for the third straight time, the relationship of better, to same, to worse, is less favorable than in the previous month.

In September, we find only 18 percent reporting their employment better than in August, with 19 percent saying their situation is worse. The bright spot is that 63 percent report no change, which means that this many are holding at their earlier high levels of employment. Few are willing to state that they are greatly concerned about the "lull in the generally improving employment picture."

Buying Policy

Some buyers indicate that they are placing steel orders further ahead than they normally would so that they will be "on the books." Others say that, aside from the steel situation, business is holding up very well and that they have had to extend their forward commitments on some items in order to maintain proper inventory balances.

	Percent Reporting				
	Hand to Mouth	30 Days	60 Days	90 Days	6 Mos. to 1 Yr.
September					
Production Materials	6	22	37	20	15
MRO Supplies.....	23	42	17	14	4
Capital Expenditures	14	4	10	18	54
August					
Production Materials	10	26	32	21	11
MRO Supplies.....	22	52	19	6	1
Capital Expenditures	9	5	13	20	53

Specific Commodity Changes

There are far too many steel items, shapes, and products in short supply this month to list them all. We expected this, of course, and unless some settlement is made soon, there will be many more by next month, say our reporting members.

On the up side are: Copper, lead, steel (?), scrap, fasteners, zinc, cardboard cartons, some paper products, raw sugar, natural rubber, glycerine, linseed oil, and plasticizers.

On the down side are: Power transformers and capacitors. In addition, local situations have reflected some price concessions, but there are not enough in any one item to be statistically recorded.

In short supply are: Some copper items, many types of steel and steel products, phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride, and naphthalene.

Bids Wanted

Ammonium Chloride, A.R., 3 kgs.; **Ammonium Thiocyanate,** A.R., 30 kgs.; **Benzidine,** 1 kg.; Brucine, 500 grms.; **Muroxide,** 20 grms.; **Ethylene Diamine tetra Acetic Acid di Sodium Salt,** 10 lbs.; **Formaldehyde,** 40% solution, 1,000 lbs.; **Acacia Gum,** 30 lbs.; **Hydrochloric Acid,** A.R., 300 lbs.; **Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride,** A.R., 2 kgs.; **Magnesium Sulfate,** A.R., 1 kg.; **Nitric Acid,** A.R., 100 lbs.; **Pyrogallic Acid,** crystals, 3 kgs.; **Silver Nitrate,** A.R., 5 kgs.; **Sodium Carbonate,** anhyd., A.R., 5 kgs.; **Xylene,** 2 lbs.; S A No. SCA 010000, PA No. 391-390-99-921-9240, The Khewra Soda Co., Ltd., Imperial Chemical House, West Wharf Rd., Karachi-2.

Chlorate of Potash, 25 tons; **Infusorial Earth,** 1 ton; **Potassium Bichromate,** 2 tons; **Glue,** 5 tons; S A No. RM 019018, PA No. 391-390-99-921-9240, Habib Industries Ltd., Postogola, Dacca 4, East Pakistan.

Chlorate Potassium, 99.5%, 300% fine white powd., 36 tons; **Amorphous Phosphorous,** 3 tons; **Potassium Bichromate,** powd., 2 tons; **Sulfur Powder,** 99.9/100%, 5 tons; **Manganese Dioxide,** black, 5 tons; **Boric Acid,** refd., 1 ton; **Litharge,** pure, 2 tons; **Sulfide Antimony,** black powd., 3 tons; **Paraformalin Powder,** paraformaldehyde, 1 ton; **Barium Sulfate,** 5 tons, S A No. RM 019020, PA No. 391-390-99-921-9240, M.M. Ispahani, Ltd., Isapahani Bldg., Quaid-e-Azam Rd., Chittagong, E. Pakistan.

Drugs, Tetrahydrozoline Hydrochloride solutions, 0.05%, 8cc, 50,544 bots., Bid RFP 5612Q, Oct. 16. Tetracycline Hydrochloride tablets, USP, 0.25 gm., 100S, 28,800 bots., Tetracycline for Suspension, oral, 34,056 bots., Bid RFQ 5642Q, Oct. 28. Phenobarbital tablets, USP, 32 MG ½ GR 100S, 59,120 bots., Magnesium Hydroxide tablets, NF, 0.324 GM/5 GR/100S, 6,792 bots., Reserpine tablets, USP, 0.25 MG 1/250/GR100S, 6,792 bots., Potassium Chloride tablets, USP, GM 5GR 100S, 2,568 bots., Bid IFB 32-43-60B, Oct. 19, Military Medical Supply Agency, 29th & 3rd Ave., Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

Grease, general purpose, 17,980 lbs., Bid IFB 60-21B, Oct. 21, Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

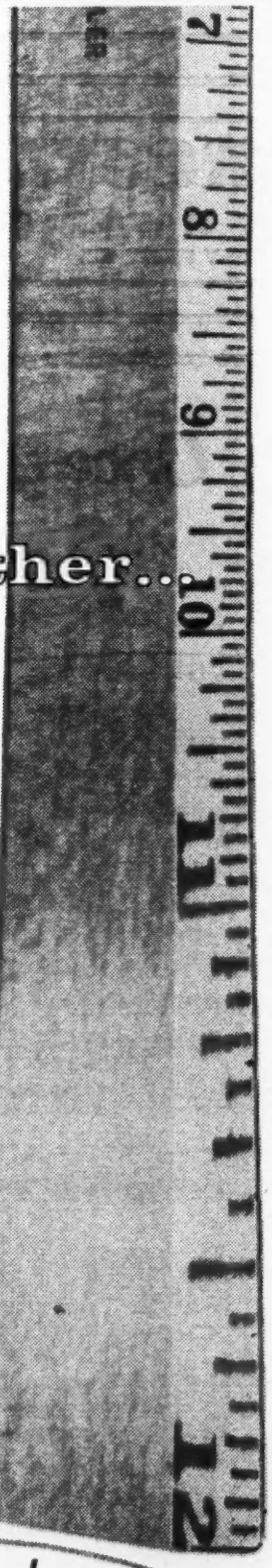
Paint, 3,830 gals., varnishing paint; 220,000 gals., enamel; 11,300 gals., paint, Bid IFB 155-7706-60B, Oct. 20; 16,400 qts., gloss enamel, Spec. Fed., TT-E-489B, Amend. 1, 1,072 cns., aluminum color enamel, various fed. specs. (QPL), Bid IFB 155-721-60B, Oct. 30; 6,600 gals., enamel, various Fed. Specs., 2,610 gals., lacquer, Bid IFB 15-726-60B, Oct. 21; 44,400 gals., enamel, Spec. MIL P-17970B (Ships), Amend. 1, Bid IFB 15-742-60B, Oct. 21; 5,068 gals., lacquer, various Mil Spec. (QPL), Bid IFB 155-703-60B, Nov. 2; 26,636 gals., coating compound, Spec. MIL-C450A, Bid IFB 155-553-60B, Oct. 23; 9,790 gals., oil paint, Spec FED TT-O-81C, Bid IFB 155-802-60B, Oct. 26; 10,539 gals., rubber paint, various Fed. Specs., Bid IFB 155-768-60B, Oct. 26; 712 gals., paint, 5,020 gals., interior enamel, 1,876 gals., eggshell enamel, 2,380 gals., full gloss enamel, Bid IFB 155-521-60B, Oct. 26; 11,314 gals., full gloss enamel, Spec. Fed. TT-E 489B, Amend. 1, (QPL), Bid IFB 155-785-60B, Nov. 4; 11,600 gals., lustreless enamel; 400 gals., full gloss enamel, Bid IFB 155-803-60B, Nov. 5, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Polyester Styrene Resin, 78,000 lbs., equal to Laminac 4110, Bid IFB 102-83-60, Oct. 15, Supply Officer, Code 530, Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Sodium Phosphate, Calcium Hypochlorite, and related items, indefinite quantity, in accord with Fed. Specs. P-S-631b & Amend. 1, JJJ-S-701b & Amend. 1, O-C-114a, O-S-571d, O-S-604a, & Amend. 1, O-S-642 & Amend. 2, Bid IFB CH-FT-246, Oct. 20, General Services Admin., Region 5, 575 US Courthouse, 219 S. Clark St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Pest Control Ass'n to Meet

National Pest Control Association will hold its twenty-sixth annual convention October 19 to 22 at the Buena Vista hotel and motel in Biloxi, Miss.



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Heavy Chemicals

Strikes were the keynote of the heavy chemicals market last week, but a less sour note than heretofore. The steel strike took an increasing toll of acid business, but trade people were breathing a sigh of relief as Taft-Hartley intervention loomed on the near horizon. Though strikes in the copper industry spread during the week from the domestic scene to foreign sources, at least the dock strike was quickly settled.

This latter strike was considered to be most serious of those plaguing industry. President Eisenhower also considered it so, apparently, as he immediately started Taft-Hartley proceedings, in contrast to action on the steel strike, which has been lacking for close to three months. The dock workers were back on the job Friday.

But the glass molders' strike was still unsettled at this writing. This, according to trade sources, has already affected the portion of soda ash volume that moves to the bottling industry, many of those bottlers having been forced to close last week. The big volume of ash used in plate glass, and in other ash outlets, is unaffected.

Mercury was again higher owing to stoppage of imports at East Coast ports. Is has advanced a total of $7 since the dock workers struck. Supply of tin was adequate, however, and the metal closed unchanged. Copper prices were higher in the re-sale market, but primary producers hadn't moved. Lead was in short supply and met short demand, the two factors cancelling each other out, observers said.

A new quantity bracket has been introduced for sodium borohydride, amounting in effect to a substantial price reduction for large quantity shipments. Effective immediately, lots of 5,000 pounds or more are priced $13 below the quotation that previously covered all shipments. The company making the change said it was the result of increased demand and expanded output.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended October 3, at 95.5 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 97.0 percent for the previous week and 90.2 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acids

Hydrochloric—The loss of steel business has struck this market a heavy blow. Much of the acid moves directly into steel pickling, and that volume has been lost for the duration of the strike. Another sizable portion of sales has been lost due to a slowing down or stoppage in the industries allied to steel.

Hydroflouric—Business volume is not what it should be at this time of the year, but by and large, HF has fared better than related acids, due mainly to sustained sales to its aluminum outlet.

Nitric—The fertilizer industry will soon be working in its Fall season, which is of little interest to general producers of nitric, as the fertilizer makers supply most of their own needs. The industrial outlets have slowed down under the impact of the steel strike, and no improvement is looked for until the strike is settled.

Sulfuric—The American Iron and Steel Institute last week estimated steel output for the week beginning October 5 at 365,000 net tons, or 12.9 percent of capacity. The actual total for the previous week was reported at 362,000 tons, or 12.9 percent of capacity. During the corresponding week of last year, output was at 1,933,000 tons.

Bases and Salts

Caustic Soda—Trade sources said business conditions were still highly favorable for this material with particularly good call noted in the rayon industry. Textiles in general have kept the market well buoyed up, these sources indicated. Price listings were termed steady at prevailing levels, and the supply situation was said to be in balance.

Chlorine—Against the background of the steel strike and the dock walkout, producers had nothing to complain about in this material. The market has felt only minor side effects from those factors that have had such a cataclysmic effect on other materials. Chlorine's two most active outlets are organic chemicals and the pulp and paper industry, neither of which has been touched appreciably by the strikes.

Price Trends

Advanced

Mercury, $1 per flk.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1958
107.16	107.13*	107.10	103.53

* Revised.

For Current Prices see page 10

Still and all the market is not as active as should be at this time of the year, and not, for instance, as active as caustic soda. This, according to at least one trade source, is where the side-effects from the strike-bound sections of the economy enter the picture.

Lime—Production and sales have fallen sharply because of the steel strike. A resumption of steel operations is expected to impel lime output to ninety percent of capacity through heavy initial demand. It is felt that in some areas transportation facilities may be less than sufficient during the first few weeks. All this is when the steel industry goes back to work.

Domestic open-market sales of lime showed a seasonal decline in July, before experiencing the steep decline brought on by the steel strike. July sales have been reported by the Bureau of Mines at 692,750 short tons, better than last July's 603,300, but sharply below the 870,233 tons reported for the previous month.

The July figure included 509,854 tons of quicklime, and 181,896 tons of hydrated. Agricultural use accounted for 8,724 tons, construction for 105,364 and chemicals and other industrial use for 471,824 tons.

Soda Ash—The strike of glass molders, a small but vital part of the glass industry, has not been settled yet, and prospects for a quick settlement were not apparent. Part of the industry is still operating, but the strike, now in its fourth week, has forced some producers to shut down.

This is expected to affect a sizable portion of the soda ash market.

Sulfur—The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show production and shipments of sulfur during specified periods:

	July	*June*
Native production	312,192	346,887
Shipments	406,704	443,395
Sales*	382,981	424,025
Stocks†	4,068,018	4,078,807
Recovered production	53,636	58,679
Shipments	56,981	63,475
Sales*	56,603	62,118
Stocks†	159,944	162,911

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.

† Products' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show imports of Canadian and Mexican sulfur into the United States during specified periods in long tons.

Long tons	*July*	*June*
Ore	65	.....
In any form	61,112	92,568
Total	61,177	92,568
Dollar Value		
Ore	$1,528	.....
In any form	$1,275,552	$1,941,937
Total	$1,277,080	$1,941,937

Sodium Borohydride—What amounts to a substantial price reduction on large-quantity shipments has been posted for this material. Effective immediately, lots of 5,000 pounds or more are priced at $19.00 per pound, or $13 under the old price. Technically, this is considered to be the introduction of a new quantity bracket, rather than a price change; hence, it does not appear in today's heavy chemicals price box. Smaller shipments continue at the old price range of $33 to $34 per pound.

The new price has been made possible by expanded production, in turn the result

Heavy Chemicals

of increase demand, according to a spokesman for the firm introducing the change. He also indicated that the company hopes to scare up some more demand by the substantial price concession.

Sodium borohydride is a reducing agent for aldehydes, ketones, peroxides and acid chlorides. The firm making it has just been awarded an exclusive patent.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—June consumption of purchased aluminum-base scrap has been reported by the Bureau of Mines at 42,278 short tons, an increase of 1,700 tons over May. Output of finished ingot, in the same report, was tabbed at 30,772 short tons, 500 tons higher than in May. June shipments of 31,109 tons of ingot from smelters were said to have been virtually the same as in May.

Two types of alloy, the Bureau said, showed particular gains in June: pure aluminum alloy, up 680 tons, and Al-Si-Cu-Ni alloys, up 721 tons. But the increases were found to have been offset in part by reduced shipments of Al-Si alloys.

Turning to the picture for the first half of the year, the Bureau reported scrap consumption at 235,584 tons, which was an increase of 60,963 tons or 35 percent over the same period of last year. Shipments of secondary aluminum alloys from smelters' plants were reported at 171,822 tons for the half, an increase of 64,582 tons or sixty percent over the same period of last year.

Cobalt—The government has rejected a plea for federal aid to the domestic cobalt industry. Imports of the metal, the government stated, are not a threat to national security, and aid to the industry by way of subsidies or direct purchases was ruled out because of the high cost in relation to benefits received.

The request for aid came from a major domestic supplier whose five-year contract with the government had just expired. Under the contract, the company had supplied the national stockpile with cobalt at a fixed price of $2.30 per pound. The market price, since February of this year has stood at $1.75, having been pressured down by competitive imports and lowered demand.

According to a spokesman for the company, at least one mine and one mill would have to be closed down if government aid was not forthcoming.

Copper—The big supply squeeze is on in copper. Prices in the re-sale market have shot up, and the only remaining custom smelter not shut down by strikes had only a very limited amount of material at its 33c. price tag. While primary producers held to their 31½c tag, it was known that one producer was sold up and the others were selling exclusively imported material.

Lead—Sales continued low, with supply in short position owing to strikes, and demand equally short owing to slow activity in consuming industries. Price was maintained at prevailing levels.

Mercury—Uptrend of prices continued, supply having been critically reduced by the dock strike. Large lots sold at $230 to $232 per flask, up $1 from a week earlier, and $7 over the price prevailing before the dock strike was called.

Silver—Price was maintained at a long-standing level of 91⅜c. per troy ounce spot.

Tin—Straits metal fluctuated narrowly, but closed unchanged at $1.03 per pound, spot.

Metal can shipments rose seasonally in June. The Malayan Tin Bureau has reported our domestic shipments at 441,711 short tons, as compared with 400,411 in May and 408,778 in June a year ago. Shipments of metal caps were also higher, reported at 744,044,000 caps, as against 719,017,000 in May and only 589,755,000 in June of last year.

Nichols Chemical Building New Valleyfield Laboratory

A large new control laboratory to provide for its expanded operations is being built by the Nichols Chemical Company, Ltd., at its Valleyfield, Quebec, works.

According to Dr. E. P. Aikman, vice-president and general manager, the new one-story laboratory will be used for a wide range of process and quality control functions necessary to production of the plant's many products.

Valleyfield Works was built in 1941 to produce sulfuric acid for wartime needs. Expanded over the years, it now has one of the largest sulfuric acid manufacturing facilities in eastern Canada as well as the country's first liquid hydrofluoric acid and fine chemical plants. Aluminum sulfate is another major industrial chemical produced there.

Nichols Chemical is one of Canada's primary producers of industrial, agricultural and laboratory chemicals. Incorporated in 1897, it now has plants in Sulphide, Thorold and Port Arthur, Ontario; Barnet, British Columbia, and at Valleyfield.

Methanol Potential

—Continued from page 3

the plant was doubled in size. At that time, it was reported to be well in excess of 5 million pounds annually.

At the same time, the company's industrial chemicals sales department is expanding its methanol marketing program to correspond with the increased availability of the product.

To this end, CSC's nationwide bulk terminal distribution system completed arrangements last month for delivering the increased flow of methanol to consumers without delay.

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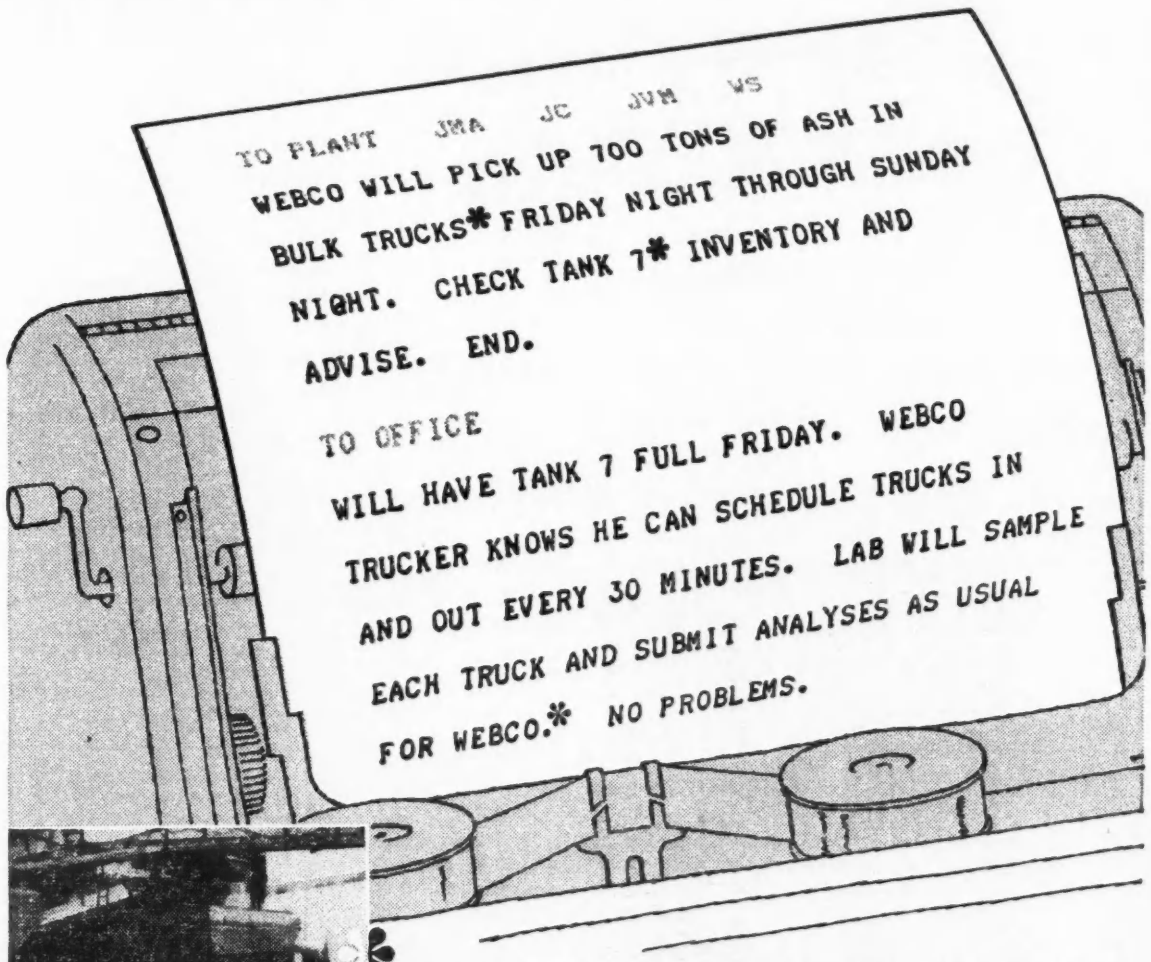
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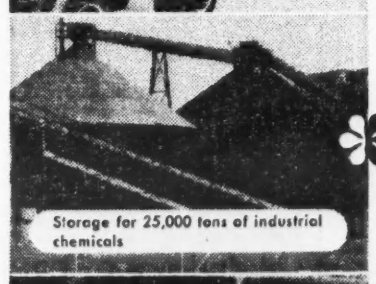
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Consulting Chemists to Hear Bachman of Koppers Oct. 27

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers has scheduled Dr. Paul W. Bachman as the guest speaker at its annual symposium, to be held October 27 at 5 p.m. at the Shelburne hotel, New York.

This year's symposium is entitled "The Consultant and Industry." In addition to Dr. Bachman, who is vice-president of the research department of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., Walter E. Lobo, New York consulting chemical engineer, will act as moderator. Slides will be shown.

This is an open meeting of the association, but advance letterhead reservations with payment of $10.50 a person, covering admission, cocktails and banquet, must be received by ACCCE not later than October 21.

Ladies are welcome. The meeting is informal. Copies of Dr. Bachman's paper will be available after October 27 upon request to the association and remittance of $1 per copy. The annual business meeting, for association members, will precede the symposium on October 27 at the Shelburne.

Additives Petition Filed

Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, has filed an application under the food additives law to establish a tolerance of 1250 parts per million (0.125 percent) of oxystearin (a mixture of the glycerides of partially oxidized stearic acid obtained by heating tristearin with air under controlled conditions) when used to inhibit crystallization in salad oils. The application is under consideration by the Food and Drug Administration

Fumaric to Market

—Continued from page 3

ing its isophthalic polyester resins at a price competitive with phthalic-based resins. Besides the Intermountain region, its marketing area encompases Denver, Col.; Kansas City, Mo., and St. Louis, Mo.

Utah Resin's fumaric plant has been three and a half months abuilding. If it should decide to divert some of its capacity from captive to merchant status, it will lock horns with five other producers representing some 22 million pounds of annual fumaric capacity.

Production of fumaric acid last year was about 8.9 million pounds. This year it is expected to top 10 million pounds.

CCDA Set to Study

—Continued from page 7

three sessions on three theoretical product situations and how they would be handled.

Participants will include:

Dr. L. R. Modlin, jr., manager of organic chemical sales for B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company.

Dr. Charles Goebel, research director for Emery Industries, Inc.

Dr. Lester G. Lundsted, director of chemical research, for Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation.

Dr. Harry Pfann, director of commercial development for Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Corporation.

Dr. F. B. Zienty, director of research for the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company.

Dr. Owen A. Moe, department head in the chemical division of General Mills, Inc.

Dr. L. S. Roehm, vice-president of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company.

Chemical Marketing Moves

Chemical Marketing & Research Company has moved its offices from 10 East 39th street to 232 Madison avenue in New York. The firm, established last year, conducts marketing studies in polymers, particularly plastics and resins.

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HYDRAZINE

Data Offered

J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., has published a revised and expanded technical information brochure on its **acrylic-type polymer, "PL-11,"** described as a thermoplastic resin suitable for injection molding and extrusion. Copies are obtainable from the company in Phillipsburg.

Koppers Company's plastics division has issued a comprehensive thirty-page technical bulletin, "'Dylex' Latices," covering in detail the product performance of "Dylex K-31," an improved **styrene-butadiene copolymer latex** designed to produce superior interior paints at low cost. Copies are available by writing to the division in Pittsburgh.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association is offering a new chemical safety data sheet describing safe handling procedures for **diethylenetriamine.** Copies of SD-76 are available at 30 cents each from MCA at 1825 Connecticut avenue, N.W., Washington 9, D. C.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, through its chemicals division, has just brought out a four-page fact sheet on the company's **urea.** The brochure shows the availability of the product in the east through the North Claymont, Del., plant and also points up major engineering improvements designed to produce highest grade prilled and crystalline urea. The urea is to be produced by SunOlin Chemical Company, a jointly-owned enterprise of Sun Oil Company and Olin Mathieson. Copies are obtainable by writing to the division in Baltimore, Md.

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York, compares the performance of **polyethylene, eoprene** and **URC** resins in line wire covering applications in a booklet, "Polyethylene . . . The Best Line Wire Covering." It's available from the company's New York office, at 99 Park ave.

Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y. describes thirty-three **phenolic** and three **diallyl phthalate molding compounds** in "Facts on Phenolics," a sixteen-page booklet obtainable from the company's Durez Plastics Division, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has just published the 1959-1960 edition of its general catalog. "Products of the Dow Chemical Company" is a forty-four-page compilation of the properties and uses of some 375 **industrial, pharmaceutical and agricultural chemicals.** The new edition features an expanded section on plastics and coatings items. The catalogue is available from Dow at Midland.

Phillips Chemical Company, Bartlesville, Okla., has a brochure detailing applications and characteristics of its line of **rigid polyethylene resins.** A folder of technical data sheets is included. Copies of "Marlex, Its Growth—Your Opportunity" are available from the plastic sales division in Bartlesville.

Fries & Fries has just turned out a catalog of flavor products resulting from its nearly 100 years of experience in the business. Copies are obtainable at either of the company's offices: 110 East 70th street, Cincinnati 16, Ohio, or 13 East 37th street, New York 16.

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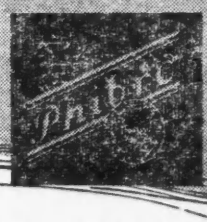

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Caldwell Changes Name; Now It's Americhem, Inc.

Caldwell Company has become Americhem, Inc.

Caldwell has been in business in Akron, Ohio, for sixteen years as a manufacturer's representative and development company, handling chemicals for the rubber, plastics, and paint industries.

The name has been changed to Americhem, Inc., to better describe the activities of the company.

DuPont-GM Case

—*Continued from page 3*

additional stock interest or influence in General Motors.

- Prohibit the Christiana and Delaware firms from voting their GM stock holdings.
- Prohibit duPont, Christiana and Delaware officers and directors from voting any GM stock.
- Forbid officers and directors of duPont, Christiana and Delaware from serving as GM officers or directors, and bar GM from engaging any employes of the three duPont companies.
- Ban any preferential trade arrangements or understandings between duPont and GM as long as duPont owns GM stock, and cancel existing supplier contracts between duPont and GM for three years, after which one-year supplier contracts may be negotiated.

Judge LaBuy indicated that he did not believe the government had supported its case for divestiture of the GM stock by duPont with sufficient evidence to show that GM had given duPont a preference in its purchases. He said:

"The government's principal concern appears to be that duPont's continuing financial interest in General Motors will force (it) to see that General Motors is the prime, if not exclusive, recipient of duPont's research activities. The government does not suggest that there is any evidence that duPont has favored General Motors over General Motors' competitors. Such a charge was made in the original complaint but was never proven.

Defers to Government Suggestion

"It is out of deference, therefore, to the government's naked suggestion that duPont might favor General Motors, that the court proposes to include in the final judgment provisions which will specifically prohibit duPont from entering into preferential arrangements with General Motors and from offering any product or service to General Motors on terms and conditions more favorable than those offered to competitors of General Motors."

The judge said that he could see where there might be "some incentive for General Motors to buy from duPont in order to increase the latter's sales and profits" if General Motors owned a large block of duPont stock rather than the other way round. But General Motors has no financial interest in duPont, he added, and he was "aware of no incentive which would operate to influence a General Motors employe to favor duPont in any way."

Judge LaBuy said that he was retaining jurisdiction for enforcement of his order in the Chicago District Court, and reserved the right to review and amend the terms of the order if future justifications make it necessary.

IN COORDINATING POST: J. E. Brister, named to fill the new post of coordinator of defense materials for Union Carbide Plastics Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation.

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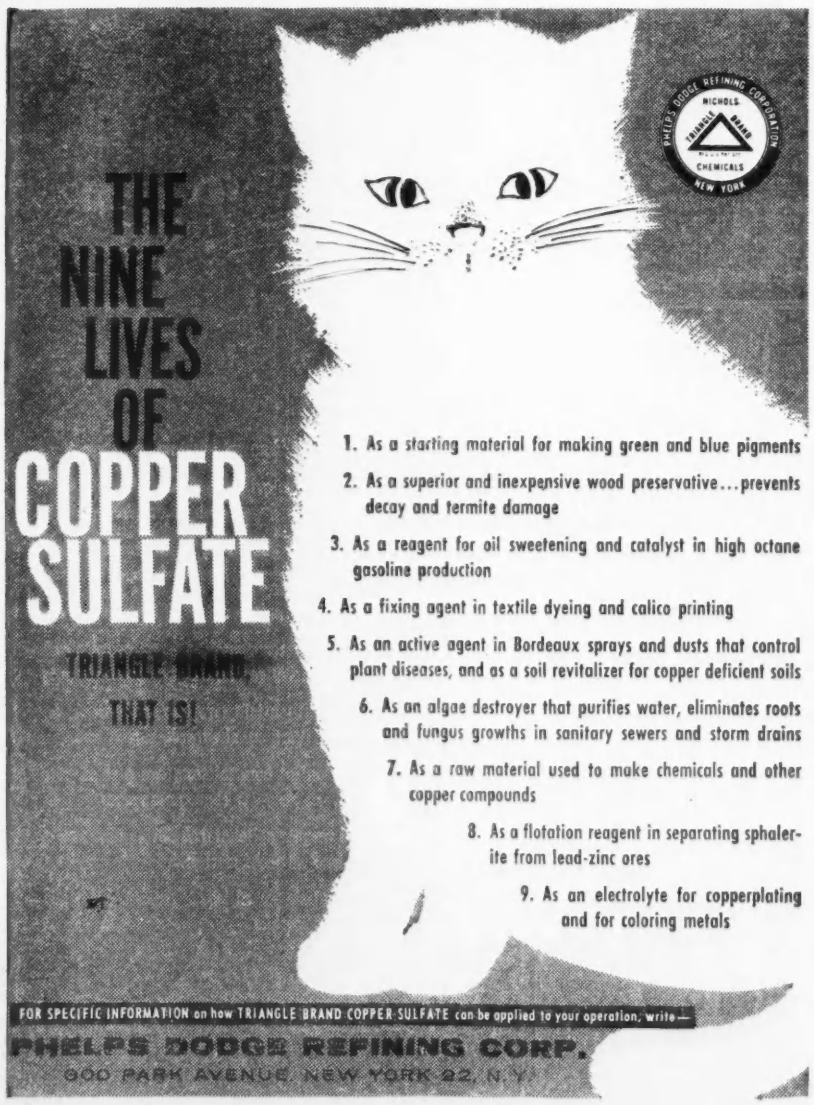

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Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Alan W. Popp** is a new sales representative for the pigments division in the Missouri-Kansas area. He will make his headquarters at the company's consolidated sales office in St. Louis, Mo.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.—**Thomas L. Daniels,** chairman of the board, has been appointed to a senate advisory committee on foreign trade.

Celanese Plastics Company, a division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York—**Paul C. Pearson, jr.,** has been appointed manager of the Newark, N.J., plant, succeeding **Harry Cooper,** who is retiring after thirty-four years with the company.

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York—**Dr. John C. Lawler** has been appointed plant manager of the dyestuff and chemical division's manufacturing operations at Rensselaer, N. Y.

Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.—**Harvey L. Daiell** has been appointed senior vice-president and a member of the board of directors. He was formerly vice-president for research and has been with Lakeside since 1947.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn.—**Frank A. Bovey, George V. D. Tiers** and **George Filipovich,** of the central research department, have been given the annual Carbide Award of the American Chemical Society's paint, plastics and printing ink division.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Elwood F. Jackson,** section leader in the research department of the plastics division in Springfield, Mass., is to become director of research and development for Monsanto Chemicals (Australia) Ltd., at Melbourne.

National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York—**Dr. Maurice E. Bailey** has been placed in the position of manager of isocyanates service in Buffalo, N. Y. He will be responsible for transmittal of technical information on polyurethanes and isocyanates.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**David T. Marvel,** vice-president in charge of brass sales for the metals division, has been named the division's representative to the Copper & Brass Research Association. In his advisory capacity, Mr. Marvel will serve as a vice-president and director of the association.

Roche Laboratories, a division of Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.—**Charles E. Farina** has been named divisional sales manager of the southern New England division, with headquarters in New Haven, Conn.

Texaco, Inc., New York—**Homer O. Woodruff** has been named assistant to the vice-president, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Woodruff had been division manager in Tulsa, Okla., since 1958, and was assistant general manager of the domestic producing department in Houston, Tex., for two years prior to that.

United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles—**Virgil O. McCollum** has been appointed corporate director and **E. D. Lemon** assistant director of industrial relations.

Wallerstein Company, Staten Island, N. Y.—**Ervin Rogers, jr.,** has been appointed director of sales training.

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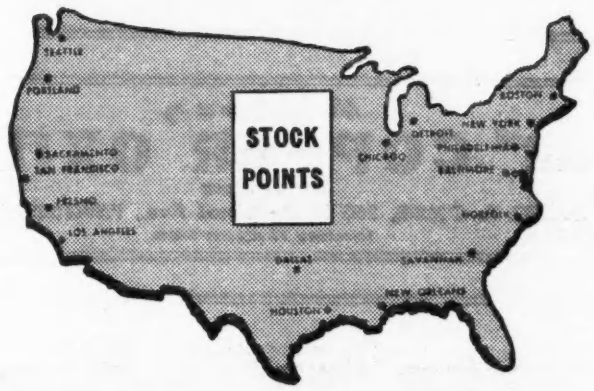

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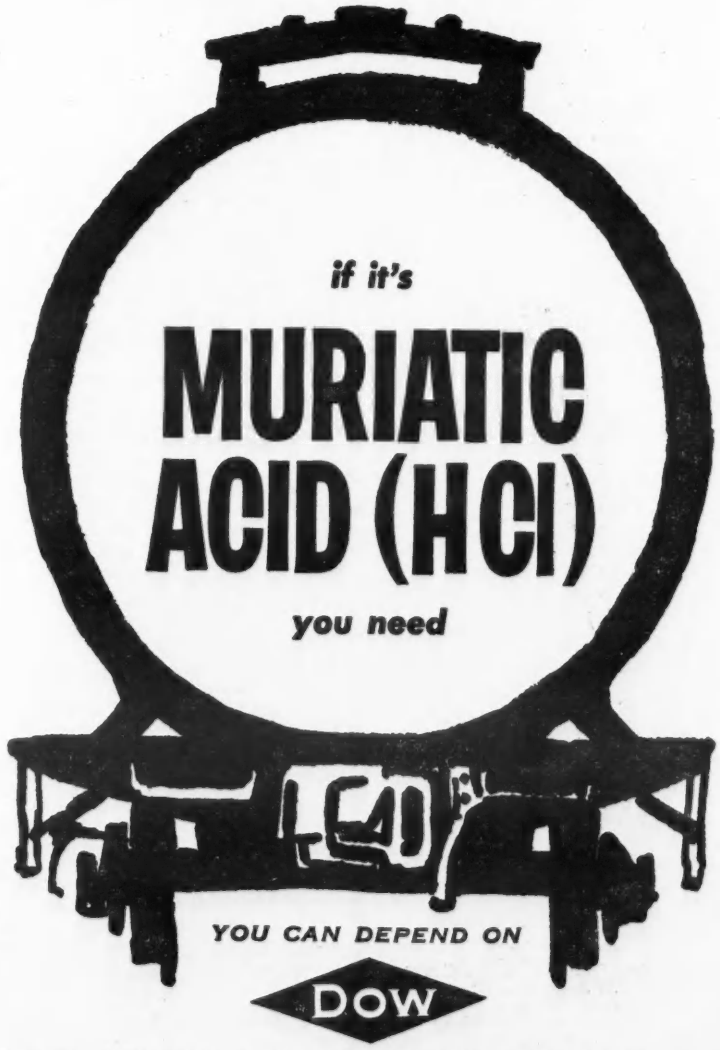

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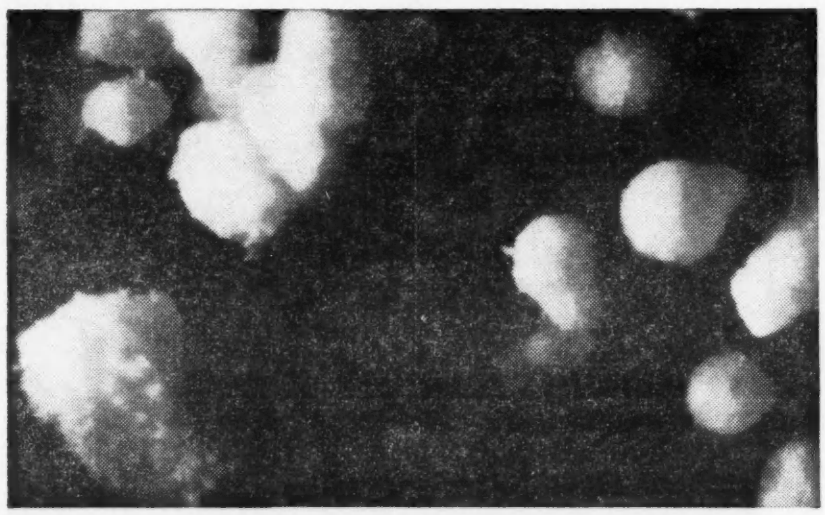

Photomicrograph shows amazing bulking power of a granule of spray-dried phosphate (left) when compared with conventional form (right).

Photomicrograph shows how to add 30% more bulk to detergents with spray-dried phosphates

The phosphate on the left is spray-dried. It's 70% bulkier than the conventional phosphate on the right.

Add this bulking power to your detergent and you come up with a package that's 20% to 30% larger without adding to your cost a whit.

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The high air content of spray-dried phosphates keeps them loose and free-flowing at all times.

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HOOKER CHEMICALS PLASTICS

Interior Selects San Diego For Coast Saline Water Plant

Department of the Interior has chosen Point Loma at San Diego, Calif., as the site for the new west coast saline water conversion demonstration plant.

The San Diego site was selected from more than twenty west coast cities and communities which had asked to be considered.

The site will serve as a location for demonstrating the potential of sea water conversion as a source of fresh water for Southern California. The Point Loma site is located on the Pacific Ocean just south of the famous Cabrillo Monument which is visited by nearly a million people each year.

Dr. A. L. Miller, director of the office of saline water, says the plant will be designed to convert sea water to fresh at the anticipated rate of at least 1 million gallons per day. It will use a conversion process known as multi-stage flash distillation.

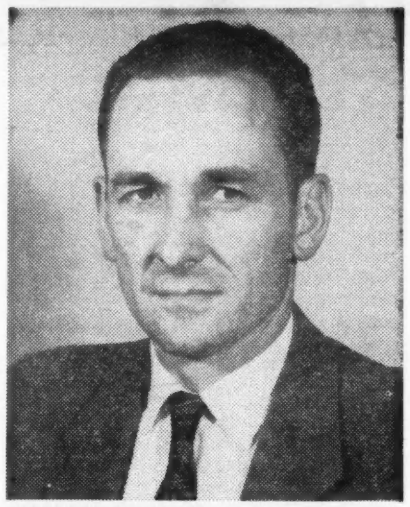
The city of San Diego has offered to purchase the product water of the plant at the site and pump the water to the city distribution system. The city has also offered to assist in grading the site, to provide an access road to the plant, and other considerations still to be negotiated.

St. Paul Ammonia Products Registers Debentures Issue

St. Paul Ammonia Products, Inc., South St. Paul, Minn., last week registered an issue of $1,249,849 of ten-year 6 percent convertible debentures with the Securities & Exchange Commission. The securities are to be offered for subscription to the company's common stock holders.

Two stockholders have made advanced subscriptions amounting to $225,000 and the underwriter has or will make advance payment of $375,000 for the debentures, SEC said.

This $600,000 will be used for payment of current interest on obligations and for the cost of accumulating inventory of finished products for sale in the spring fertilizer season of 1960, the registration statement said.



RESEARCH MANAGER: Dr. Donald S. Arnold, named manager of research at American Potash & Chemical Corporation's main plant at Trona, Calif.

BDSA Taking

—Continued from page 3

1959 are also requested, along with an estimate of the quantities of materials consumed during 1958.

The questionnaire on distribution of polyethylene plastics materials by use covers nine specific types of material ranging from film and sheet to monofilaments and multifilaments.

Producers are asked to report total quantities of material distributed for manufacture of such things as wrapping or packaging of food products, for production of bottles, for piping. insulation, etc.

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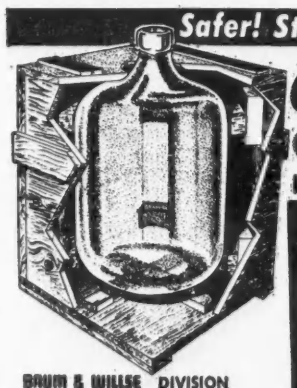

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Agricultural Chemicals

Demand for the majority of agricultural chemicals has fallen off this month in contrast to the very active buying interest and swift steady pace of deliveries in September. Mainly responsible for this decline, trade sources say, is the seasonal factor—all manner of men and promotion still haven't convinced most farmers to fertilize extensively in the Fall—and the substantial price advances posted October 1 for anhydrous ammonia, nitrogen solutions, and potassium sulfate.

Ammonium nitrate, of course, is in a slightly different category this season because prices are being boosted monthly, a system designed to prevent the peak-valley demand pattern that has been the scourge of the agricultural chemicals industry generally.

Crop surpluses are likely to become a bigger and bigger problem with each passing year. In fact, the way it looks now farm crop yields are likely to reach 1975 requirements well before they are needed. Performance over the past few years, the Agriculture department says, has shoved the over-all yield index to within 12 percent of the anticipated requirements of a 230 million population, up 50 million from now.

Last year, USDA estimated 1975 needs could be filled with an over-all yield increase of one-quarter over 1957 levels. The yield pattern during '58 and '59 indicates that about half of the increase may already have been accomplished. Primary significance of this development: Increased political pressure for a new approach to the management of crop surpluses, says the National Plant Food Institute.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Fishmeal, Atlantic coast, $1 per ton.
Fishscrap, Atlantic coast, $1 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1958
110.52	110.66	111.86	110.44

For Current Prices see page 10

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—According to several reports, it's unlikely that last month's sales of ammonium nitrate will compare favorably with September '58 business when off-season buying reached a record-high. Reason for this anticipated decline is that the pricing pattern is quite a bit different this season.

Last year, producers scheduled a substantial one-shot price advance October 1. This was responsible for the crush of orders that came prior to the cutoff date and the month-long lull that followed.

This year, however, producers slated small price advances in each of five months (August through December). Thus, while September may have been poorer saleswise than a year ago, shipments are likely to continue at a steady pace throughout the remainder of the quarter. On the surface, at least, this looks like the better system since it assures adequate carrier space and prompt delivery at all times.

Animal Proteins—Fishmeal and fishscrap prices declined approximately $1 per ton last week and were newly quoted at $118-$121 and $114-$117, respectively. Long supplies and slow demand pressured the reduction.

Reports from dealers indicated, however, that prices are likely to rise again shortly. The fishing season along the Atlantic coast will close in about thirty days, and a month or so later along the Gulf, automatically tightening up suppliers, it's reasoned.

Over-availability of meal and scrap currently is due principally to the fact that requirements for poultry feeds, the largest single market for these materials, are below normal. Factor here is too darn many chickens and the low prices poultry is commanding at the supermarket—as any budget-minded housewife could tell you.

Potash—In 1958, both sales and apparent consumption of potash increased 10 percent despite a 5 percent cutback in production. The same year, the Bureau of Mines' report states, the total supply of potash (K_2O equivalent), including stocks, available in the US amounted to 2.7 million short tons while the industry's capacity rose to 2.5 million.

Other facts and figures highlighted in the bureau's Minerals Yearbook for 1958 follow.

Production: US production of marketable potassium salts amounted to 3,640,000 short tons (approximate K_2O equivalent 2,147,000), valued at $75 million. Compared with record-high '57 output, this was a decrease of 5 percent. Factor here was curtailed production, June through September, owing to labor strikes.

New Mexico supplied 92 percent of the domestic output; small quantities came from California, Utah, Maryland, and Michigan.

Consumption: Apparent consumption of potash in the US during '58 was 3,846,000 tons (approximate K_2O equivalent 2,298,000), up 10 percent from '57.

Stocks: At year's end, stocks amounted to 625,000 short tons of potassium salts (K_2O equivalent 371,000), way below the figure for the preceding year, 939,000. This decrease, it was said, resulted from the summertime production cutback. Mines bureau advised further that year-end stocks in the potash industry are not entirely unsold, because inventories anticipating orders for the spring planting season are included.

Prices: Prices of domestic potash during 1958-'59 were about 10 percent lower than those of the preceding year, and as is customary, varied with the date of shipment.

Foreign Trade: Imports of fertilizer and chemical potash materials were 1 percent higher than in '57, according to the Census bureau. The figures: 399,000 short tons versus 339,000.

West Germany, France, East Germany, Spain, and Chile continued to be the principal supplying countries. Material credited to Belgium-Luxembourg was of French origin.

Exports of potash material, amounting to 597,000 short tons (K_2O equivalent 254,000), were up 8 percent from '57. Japan, the major market, took 47 percent of the total. Countries in the Western hemisphere received over 38 percent.

Pesticides

Malathion—Malathion, which has just about captured many markets formerly held tightly by competitive insecticides, has added still another application to its better than one-hundred end-uses. Recently, USDA approved the chemical for the control of horn flies on dairy cattle. This was the first registration for a phosphate insecticide to be cleared for direct application to milking cows.

The approved claim states that malathion can be used for the control of horn flies on dairy and beef cattle and that the dust can be applied directly to the backs and necks of the animals. Applications are recommended at ten to fourteen day intervals, using four tablespoons (two ounces) of 4 percent dust or three tablespoons of 5 percent dust.

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, January through July, 1959. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent A.P.A. in short tons.

Grade	1959 in shorts tons 100 percent A.P.A. Production	Shipments	1959 percentage change from 1958 Production	Shipments
Normal and enriched	871,966	456,512	+13	+ 9
Concentrated	522,333	577,278	+ 1	+11
Other phosphatic fertilizer	190,519	188,295	+ 6	+ 2
Total	1,584,818	1,222,085	+ 8	+10

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

In many industries instances arise where oxidative deterioration must be combated. Chemicals which will inhibit the adverse effects of oxygen and of ozone are of great importance. This is particularly true of products which either polymerize or degrade under oxidizing influences. Rubber products are an example of this where deterioration by atmospheric oxygen and ozone diminishes the utility of the rubber product.

Then there are cases in which the antioxidant must stop oxidation under some conditions but not interfere with it under others. This type of antioxidant is called an antiskinning agent and is used widely in the paint industry to prevent paint in the can from forming a film and to encourage the drying speed of the applied paint. Antioxidants find application in many fields such as food, rubber, plastics, petroleum, insecticides and vegetable and animal oils.

Blowing agents find increasing application in the manufacture of foam and sponge of all kinds, such as vinyl and urethane, polystyrene, and synthetic rubber foams. Blowing agents are used due to the fact that they undergo decomposition with large volume gas release upon heating or reacting. Thus, their incorporation into a soft rubber compound results in its conversion to a foam or sponge with the application of heat during vulcanization. Great strides have been made in the development of the above mentioned foams as a consquence of incorporating a blowing agent.

Revisions in the prices of two rubber accelerators manufactured by American Cyanamid Company took effect on October 1. **"NOBS No. 1"** and **"NOBS Special,"** described by Cyanamid as being delayed action accelerators, declined five cents in price. The new listing of **"NOBS No. 1"** is 71 cents per pound and for **"NOBS Special,"** 75 cents.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Antioxidants

Refinery Chemicals Department of American Cyanamid Company markets **"Aeronox 153"** and **"Aeronox 9010,"** which are antioxidants for automotive and industrial lubricating oils. Both are of the hindered phenol type, and act as inhibitors by interrupting the chain mechanism of free radical oxidation. Cyanamid states that these **"Aeronox"** compounds have an inhibiting action in common which prevents the formation of either deleterious acidic or polymeric oxidation products in industrial oils where protection is necessary at high temperatures and over long periods of time.

Physical properties of **"Aeronox 153,"** continues Cyanamid, include such features as being a yellow to amber slurry in appearance, having 2 percent minimum solubility in oil, having a maximum ash content of 0.010 percent, and specific gravity of .896 to .922 at 158°F.

"Aeronox 9010" is said to have many of the same physical characteristics as **"Aeronox 153,"** but is a white to tan free-flowing powder in appearance, has a melting range of 115 to 125°C., and a maximum moisture content of 0.5 percent.

According to Cyanamid, there are many potential uses open to both **"Aeronox"** compounds. They are said to give good resistance to oxidation in many industrial oils, such as transformer, hydraulic, turbine and fluid coupling oils; to grease; fuel oil; synthetic lubricants; and gasoline. Cyanamid recommends that **"Aeronox 153 and 9010"** be used in concentrations up to 0.5 percent by weight active ingredient, and says that both are successful at temperatures ranging up to 300°F.

Two aromatic amine antioxidants offered by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. are **"Akroflex C"** and **"Akroflex CD."** The former, **"Akroflex C"** has a chemical composition of 65 percent "Neozone A" and 35 percent N,N'diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine. **"Akroflex CD"** is made up of 65 percent "Neozone D" and 35 percent N,N'diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine.

DuPont describes **"Akroflex C"** as being dark gray in color, odorless, being in pellet form, having specific gravity of 1.23, a flash point of 425°F., and a freezing point of 425°F. **"Akroflex CD"** is similar to the above mentioned **"Akroflex C"** being in pellet form, dark gray in color, and odorless. Otherwise, **"Akroflex CD"** has a freezing point of 181°F., a flash point of 440°F., and specific gravity of 1.22.

Concerning discoloration traits of both antioxidants, duPont says that dark brown discoloration results when the compounds are used in stocks exposed to light, and stain light colored stocks in contact with cured stocks. The **"Akroflex"** compounds are said to be unsuitable for use in light colored finished products. Both **"Akroflex C and CD"** are described by duPont as incorporating readily in dry elastomers and having excellent storage stability qualities.

According to duPont, both **"Akroflex"** antioxidants have no effect on the cure of natural rubber stocks. They are used in amounts of 1.0 to 2.0 phr, although blooming will occur in concentrations exceeding 1.0 phr. Vulcanizates, containing 1.0 to 2.0 phr, are said to have good natural and heat aging characteristics. Both duPont compounds, furthermore, are said to improve storage stability of SBR rubber stocks as well as preventing stiffening tendencies during mastication, in amounts of from 1.0 to 2.0 phr.

Blowing Agents

The newest addition to the product line of National Polychemicals, Inc. is a blowing agent trade named **"Expandex 177."** It is reported that **"Expandex 177"** decomposes in the temperature range of 240 to 250°C., which is about 50°C. higher than most nitrogen-releasing agents presently on the market. This high decomposition temperature processing of compounds containing **"Expandex 177"** at temperatures up to 220°C without danger of premature blow. National Polychemicals says that this property of their blowing agent is of value in expanding thermoplastic resins which have high softening points, such as linear polyolefin resins and rigid poly (vinyl chloride) compound.

A bright yellow powder in appearance, **"Expandex 177"** is described as having specific gravity point of 3.23, a decomposition point in air of 240 to 250°C. and bulk density content of 70 pounds the cubic foot. Furthermore, National Polychemicals claims that their product is insoluble in all common solvents, and reacts with water, alcohols, carboxylic and inorganic acids.

With regard to uses, the company suggests **"Expandex 177"** be used for high melting polymers, and states that it is successful for blowing Zeigler or Phillips process polyethylene and linear polypropylene. Also, good results have been obtained in expanding semi-rigid and rigid poly (vinyl chloride) and has been proved useful as a blowing agent for SBR, nitrile, and butyl rubbers and neoprene.

Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company, produces a nitrogen blowing agent for sponge rubber and expanded plastics trade named **"Celogen-AZ."** A fine yellow powder, this Naugatuck product has a decomposition point of approximately 196°C and a specific gravity point of 1.63.

Compounding properties of **"Celogen-AZ"** include such points as it has neutral effect upon the rate of cure; it is odorless and imparts no odor to finished products in which it's used; due to its lack of color, it may be used in white and light-

—Continued on page 67

Aliphatic Organics

Prices in aliphatic organic chemicals markets were steady and unchanged, according to report of trade members last week. The supply-demand picture has become steadily more clouded as a result of the menace of the steel strike. An injunction in the dock tieup came quickly and it appared that government action was imminent in the steel debacle. The effects of the strike have become more far reaching with each passing day and it was evident that the full impact of the longest steel shutdown in industry history would not be known for some months to come. Trade sources feel the heavy inventory of steel layed in by consuming industries kept the economy moving along at a brisk pace for many weeks, but the strain has begun to tell, finally.

Price Trends

Advanced

Dextrose, hydrated, bgs., c.l., ex whse., 20c. per cwt.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1958
132.64	132.63	130.47	130.74

For Current Prices see page 10

At the close of the week, an expected 20 cent per cwt. advance in the price of hydrated dextrose came through. Carload price was newly quoted at $7.80 per cwt., ex whse. Less carlots, same basis are 15 cents per cwt. more.

A major chemical producer is marketing and producing a new melamine-acrylic resin for industrial and automotive finishes to paint manufacturers. The cured resin film is an acrylic polymer cross linked with melamine resin and is reported to have many of the advantages of both resin types.

In the acrylic fiber field, manufacturers are shooting at an estimated one hundred million pound textured fibers market. How much of it they manage to bring down will be reflected in sales of summer and winter suits for men utilizing acrylics, plus uses in furniture upholstery and various acrylic blends with rayon in its different forms in wearing apparel.

Report of the Tariff Commission points up the dramatic growth of ethylene glycol market during recent years. Output in 1954 totaled 637.9 million pounds compared with the 1,199.9 million turned out in 1957 and 1,145.5 pounds produced in 1958, a recession year. With the heavy consuming season just around the corner, output of ethylene glycol in the first seven months of this year has already topped 650 million pounds, the Commission reports.

Acetone—Demand remains good for this versatile solvent said to form a market of close to 350,000 tons per year, combining solvent and chemicals end-uses. Withdrawals for use in the production of methyl isobutyl ketone, estimated at about 90,000 tons annually, have been well maintained. As with other large volume chemicals which go in part to the surface coatings industry, the steel strike could cause a cutback all along the line. As far as prospects for the fourth quarter go, here again, chemical men say a lot depends on the speed with which the strike is settled and the attitude of the men as they go back to work.

Acrylonitrile — Demand is reported steady and the market is adequately supplied. Tankcar price remains unchanged at 26.49c. per pound after a 0.51c. reduction last month. Sources point out that this is almost exclusiveiy a tankcar item. Acrylamide is reported unchanged in price.

In the acrylic fibers field, sources feel manufacturers will continue to expand in what has been estimated as a one hundred million pound textured fibers market. Areas of potential expansion include acrylics in men's summer and winter suits, upholstery, and various acrylic blends in apparel with rayon and its many variations.

A new melamine-acrylic resin, tradenamed "Melaqua Resin 600," for industrial and automotive finishes is being produced and marketed to paint manufacturers by a major chemical producer.

The firm reports that only pigment and water need to be added to the resin to produce a ready to spray enamel that excludes the use of solvents and dryers, thus eliminating fire hazards. Outdoor durability of the material is said to compare favorably with that of high quality melamine-alkyd finishes.

The cured resin film, an acrylic polymer cross linked with melamine resin, is reported to have many of the advantageous qualities of both resin types.

Ethanol—Business in pure and denatured alcohol remains steady, sources report. Chemical outlets have continued to advance. volumewise, and solvent demand has been good. The use of ethanol in the production of chemicals has more than compensated for a dwindling in antifreeze business due to use of ethylene glycol in the latter end-use.

Ethylene Glycol—Recent report of the Tariff Commission shows that production last year was nearly double the amount turned out in 1954. Partial explanation of the dramatic increase is felt to be the rapid rise in the use of ethylene glycol for antifreeze solution, an outlet estimated to provide 75 percent of the market.

Year	Millions of Pounds
1954	637.9
1955	888.2
1956	1,020.7
1957	1,199.9
1958	1,145.5
1959*	651.6

*Production in the first seven months of 1959.

Glycerine—Stocks of glycerine climbed slightly during August, according to report of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers. At the beginning of August, stocks stood at 48,400,000 pounds, and, at the end of the month, were 49,600,000 pounds. Adjusting for crude production, imports and exports, the disappearance of 22,100,000 pounds represented a deficit in disappearance over production of 2,200,000 pounds. At the end of August, 1958, stocks amounted

—*Continued on page 67*

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: August

Exports and imports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for the months of July and August, 1959, as reported by the Bureau of Census were as follows:

		August	July
EXPORTS			
Acetone	lbs.	234,116	687,157
Butyl acetate	lbs.	2,247,701	633,772
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	4,066,435	1,638,810
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	gals.	706	165,214
Ethylene Glycol	lbs.	9,459,869	14,839,390
Glycerine, crude and refined	lbs.	2,066,195	1,436,720
Methyl alcohol	gals.	1,036,919	2,465,740
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	482,696	419,034
Propyl alcohol	lbs.	2,570,858	359,099
IMPORTS			
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	72,460	0
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	146,000	0
Amyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	33,356	0
Chloroacetic acid (mono and tri)	lbs.	326,504	374,004
Formic acid	lbs.	139,788	151,441
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	1,338,139	643,288
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	8,476	21,142
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	2,647,039	3,233,565
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	1,008,142	1,324,737
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives	lbs.	1,932,720	2,879,440

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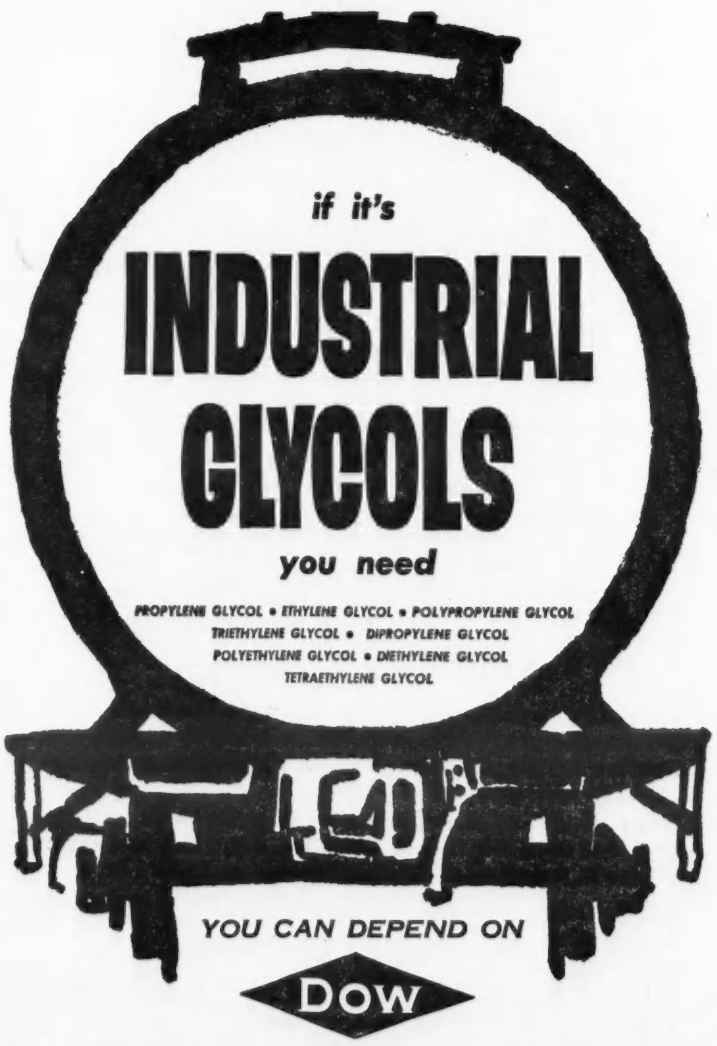

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Obituaries

John J. Conners

John J. Conners, formerly general sales manager of the Irvington Varnish & Insulating Company, died September 6 in Short Hills, N.J. He was fifty-seven years old.

At the time of his death, Mr. Conners was executive vice-president of the Bishop Manufacturing Corporation, Cedar Grove, N. J.

John Charles Libby, personnel manager of McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia, died October 2.

A. Maurice Moore, senior buyer of drugs and chemicals in the New York City Department of Purchase, died October 1 in New York. He was fifty-five years old.

Charles E. O'Donnell, office manager of Metal & Thermit Corporation, Carteret, N. J., died October 4 in Summit, N. J.

Robert Siegel, president of Siegel Chemicals Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., died September 4 in Brooklyn. He was fifty-seven years old.

Frank A. Worth, credit manager of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., for forty years, died September 16. He was eighty-one years old.

Jersey Standard, Humble Tell of Their Merger Plans

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and Humble Oil & Refining Company have entered into a definite plan for the merger of Humble into Jersey, subject to the necessary approval of shareholders.

Jersey now owns 98.27 percent of Humble shares. The plan provides that each share of stock of Humble, other than shares owned by Jersey, will be converted on the effective date of the merger into one and one-quarter (1¼) shares of Jersey stock.

Special shareholder meetings to act on the matter are being called by Humble for November 25 and by Jersey for December 1.

The proposed merger is the first step in the previously announced plan for the ultimate consolidation of all producing, refining, marketing and marine operations of Jersey affiliated companies in the United States.

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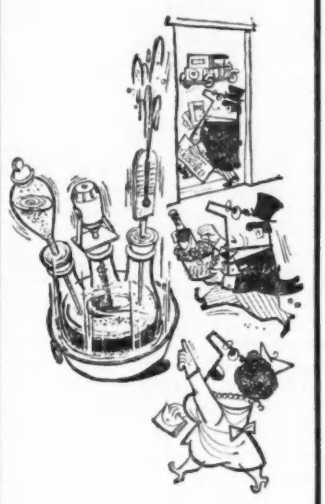

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Petroleum Derivatives

The aromatic solvents and aliphatics used in industrial finishing of products such as automobiles, continues strong this week, but the good business volume is expected to be short lived. Already, considerable business volume is being lost in the appliance field where some makers have closed down for lack of steel, and other makers are on the verge of steel exhaustion. The auto makers are somewhat better off, but some are fast running out of metal. By the end of the month, considerable auto production volume will be down, and the balance curtailed substantially.

No quick settlement of the steel strike now will avoid considerable dislocations in steel consuming industries in the weeks immediately ahead. Most quarters hold a strong hope, however, that things will get back on an even keel for full scale operations during the last month of this year.

Benzene is still not critical, thanks to the heavy volumes being turned out by the petroleum industry, but supplies are everywhere becoming shorter, with occasional distress here and there

Aliphatic solvents are abundant, and the supply of aromatic solvents, except for the limited solvent uses of benzene, are described as adequate. LPG's continue to move well, and waxes are in strong demand.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1958
103.04	103.04	103.04	104.54

For Current Prices see page 10

Solvents and Diluents

Aliphatic Solvents—Mineral spirits. Stoddard solvent, and cleaner's naphtha moved from quite ample stocks into consuming channels without event last week. Prices are firm and unchanged.

Hexane continued in good demand from vegetable oil extractors. Other straight pure aliphatics like heptane and octane moved into specialized solvent end-uses in reasonably good volume, but are not expected to compete in ordinary end-uses with the mixed aliphatic cuts of various boiling ranges and evaporation rates.

Aromatic Solvents — Those solvents termed pure aromatics and which run in excess of 95 percent aromatic content, are in good demand from the paint and plastics industries, and from solvent consumers who apply industrial coatings via spray application.

Aside from straight toluene or xylene solvent usage, the pure aromatics which are made up in large part of alkyl substituted aromatics have excellent solvency, and are available in wide boiling ranges and evaporation rates. This makes it possible to formulate solvent compositions of the desired performance characteristics frequently at lower costs.

The so-called pure aromatics of the lower boiling, lower flashing types contain substantial amounts of such things as ethyl and propyl benzenes, methylethyl benzene, or trimethyl benzene and the like. Those of higher boiling and flashing characteristics may be higher in content of such things as dimethylethyl benzene or tetramethyl benzene and similar compounds. All are, of course, mixtures of various alkyl or multiple alkyl substituted ring compounds.

The pure aromatic solvents on the market vary widely in composition and are all marketed under various company trade names. Such items may be predominantly alkyl substituted compounds as mentioned above, or may in fact contain appreciable straight aromatic such as xylene, mixed with other materials, depending upon the refiner.

For most short alkyd or resinous lacquer formations the pure aromatics do a relatively good job both in solvency and in evaporation balances from the applied film. There are certain products, however, such as the new acrylic lacquer for automotive finishes, where there is nothing quite as conducive to sharp gloss and mirror finish, as an adequate proportion of 100 percent toluene.

Benzene — The only thing new in the benzene market over the past week was the ever tightening supply position. Demand for chemical output has not declined signicantly as yet, because overall economic effects of the steel strike have not depressed chemical demand in proportion to certain non-chemical industry segments. By the time any such depression is likely to be felt, the emergency is expected to be over via strike settlement.

Meanwhile, petroleum source benzene is being turned out in large quantity, and this is enough to keep the market from being really critical. However, a tight supply position is expected to exist until such time as cokeoven material is again available in the usual quantities. Just when relief from cokeoven operations will become effective is a matter for conjecture because of many factors involved.

LPG's

There is nothing new to report on the LPG markets this past week. Supplies remain about as they had been, and demand continues strong. With the advent of cold weather ahead, there will be the usual slight shift in end-use patterns with respect to volumes. Butane demand from the makers of butadiene is expected to continue strong.

Waxes

Paraffin—Demand for refined crystalline waxes which are of the snow white type continued good from the food package and container industry. Microcrystalline waxes, which are characterized by a less well defined crystalline structure and have a higher melting point, toughness, flexibility, and adhesivesness are also under heavy demand from the same container manufacturers. Price levels in effect all during the year remain unchanged.

Miscellaneous

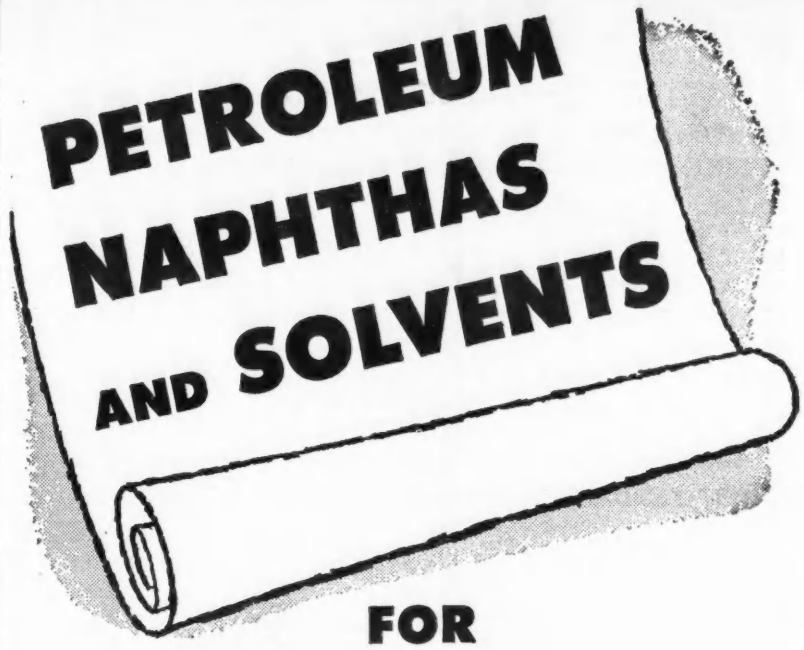
Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended September 25, 1959 indicate an increase in crude-oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,858,000 barrels, an increase of 35,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crede runs to stills of 7,-722,000 barrels were 272,000 barrels below Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,-the preceding week, and 83,000 barrels below the week ended September 26, 1959. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 930,000 barrels daily, compared with 979,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending September 25, crude oil production averaged 6,820,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,007,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 997,000 barrels daily.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that refining companies had in storage 180,896,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 32,217,000 of kerosine; 172,401,000 of distillate fuel oil and 59,398,000 of residual fuel oil on September 25, 1959.

Based upon figures derived from the most recent National Petroleum Council report, the unavailable portions of the industry's total inventories appear to vary seasonally between October 31 and the following March 31, approximately as follows: Gasoline 40 and 36 percent; kerosine 23 and 33 percent; distillates 19 and 34 percent; residual 32 and 38 percent.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended Sept. 26 totaled 250,-310,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 250,-188,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents an increase of 122,-000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,035,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,157,-000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.



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Espesol 1° Toluene	110.2°C	111.0°C	195 (KBV)	30	Lacquer, Paint and Varnish
Espesol 5° Xylene	137.8°C	141.0°C	98 (KBV)	30	Paint, Varnish, Insecticides
Espesol 1	309.0°F	348.0°F	98.0	30	Paint, Varnish, Insecticides
Espesol 2	362.0°F	410.0°F	99.0	30	Paint, Varnish
Espesol 5	266.0°F	325.0°F	88.0	30	Insecticides, Paint, Varnish, Wood Preserving

ALIPHATICS

Espesol Hexane	152.0°F	156.0°F	0.2	30	Oil Extraction, Adhesives
Espesol Heptane	201.0°F	207.0°F	0.2	30	Degreasing, Oil Extraction
Espesol 100	156.0°F	202.0°F	1.0	30	Rubber Processing, Adhesives
Espesol 204	205.0°F	223.0°F	44.0 (KBV)	30	Lacquer, Rotogravure, and Printing
Espesol 210	206.0°F	238.0°F	43.0 (KBV)	30	Lacquer, Rotogravure, Printing, Oil Extraction
Espesol 250	246.0°F	275.0°F	37.0 (KBV)	30	VM & P Naphtha, Paint, Varnish
Espesol 300	311.0°F	389.0°F	26.0 (KBV)	30	Dry Cleaning
Espesol 310A (DriRex)	306.0°F	338.0°F	30.0 (KBV)	30	Dry Cleaning, Paint, Varnish
Espesol 350	362.0°F	408.0°F	34.0 (KBV)	30	Paint, Varnish, Dry Cleaning
Espesol 380 (Espesene)	365.0°F	474.0°F	1.0	30	Insecticides, Paint, Varnish

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Coal Chemicals

Government intervention ended the short-lived dock strike and at the close of the week it appeared that the President would act in the steel strike also. A start-up, when it comes, will be necessarily slow, steel men say, since repairs to oven refractory brick will have to be made. Some of the repairs are known, others will become evident as the furnaces and cokeovens are heated. This could make for a fluctuating steel rate during a "cooling off" period. Much depends on the extent of repairs which have to be made and the feeling of the men as they go back to work.

Output of cokeoven by-products, of course, will be determined by the steel operating rate. Sources feel that operations during an injunction period will not appreciably change the status of those coal chemicals critically effected by the strike.

The sale of rubber chemicals has held up well during the steel strike period. However, sources admit that the cumulative effects of the strike have reached epidemic proportions. It is pointed out that a fairly simple thing like a shortage of bead wire, which goes into tires to hold them stable on the rim, could put a serious crimp in the production line in the rubber industry. Pricewise, the only action was a producer's report of a 5 cent per pound reduction in two delayed-action accelerators, sulfinamide derivatives of mercaptobenzothiazole disulfide.

The Bureau of Mines reported coke production in the month of August amounted to 1,582,790 tons, lowest output since October, 1949. The production decline was caused by work stoppage at coke plants owned and operated by steel-producing companies, the Bureau reported.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended October 11 would amount to 12.9 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 365,000 net tons of steel. Output in the previous week was 362,000 tons, 327,000 tons in the comparable week one month ago and 1,933,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1958
118.47	118.47	118.45	118.53

For Current Prices see page 10

Basic Products

Benzene—The Census bureau reported imports of benzene in the month of August amounted to 6,260,340 gallons valued at $1,660,706. A breakdown of shipments for the month shows 1,049,148 gallons valued at $333,500 imported from Canada to the Detroit area. Benzene coming from the USSR during August totaled 5,211,122 gallons valued at $1,327,206 imported at Galveston.

August production of cokeoven benzene amounted to 2.4 million gallons as against 4.2 million in the previous month and 8.9 million in the comparable month last year. Output in the first eight months of this year amounted to 87.1 million gallons as compared with 71.3 million in the eight-month period last year.

Sales of cokeoven material in August totaled 3.4 million gallons as against 4.8 million in the preceding month and 8.4 million in the comparable month last year. Production for the January-August period this year was 91.5 million gallons as against 73.4 million in the corresponding period last year.

Market conditions were generally unchanged. Stocks have continued to dwindle without adequate replacement due to the steel strike having shut off cokeoven benzene supplies.

Although the supply problem is not as intense as that reported in the naphthalene market, it is felt that the magnitude and overall importance of benzene to the chemical industry makes the supply picture for the near future far from encouraging. A resumption of work in the steel industry, under a government injunction, would relieve pressure for current requirements. However, the mills face furnace repair problems and the possibility that consumers will be clamoring to build benzene inventories unless a settlement is reached during a cooling off period.

Coaltar—August report of the Bureau of Mines reflected the effect of the first full month of the steel strike on cokeoven by-products.

Output of crude coaltar during the month amounted to 16.7 million gallons as against 26.4 million in the preceding month and 53.4 million gallons in the corresponding month last year. Production in the first eight months of 1959 totaled 474.2 million gallons as against 418.1 million in the eight month period last year.

Sales of crude coaltar in August were 10.6 million gallons against 16.6 million in the previous month and 28.6 million in the comparable month last year. Sales in the first eight months of this year amounted to 222.3 million gallons as compared with 218 million in the January through August period of last year.

Stocks, end of month, were 17.7 million gallons at the close of August as against 18.3 million at the beginning of the month and 27.5 million at the close of August last year.

Production in June, prior to the strike, amounted to 71.4 million gallons with sales of 40 million gallons reported.

Creosote—Stocks are adequate for trade requirements. The inventories of material on hand prior to the steel strike, plus the fact that good quantities of import material have been forthcoming to supplement domestic creosote, has protected this market against a tightening of supply.

Naphthalene—The import market continues extremely hazy. No price quotations of less than 10c. per pound, c.i.f., have been quoted for either first or second quarter shipment (1960), according to trade report of last week. Substantial price drops in phthalic anhydride and phthalates during the past year have made

Aromatics Foreign Trade: August

Following statistics are compiled from Census bureau reports. Units used by the bureau are retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds while imports of ADF cresylic acid and cresols are in gallons. Imports of dutiable cresols and cresylic acid are listed in pounds.

		August 1959	*August* 1958	*First Eight Months* 1959	*First Eight Months* 1958
EXPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	540,526	745,946	4,994,771	4,498,864
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	29,307	89,733	173,334	347,003
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	47,889	32,916	201,935	362,683
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	555,397	365,043	5,445,518	5,082,680
Phenol	lbs.	1,976,912	3,124,345	25,979,196	23,339,249
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	143,600	265,840	3,925,400	12,695,928
Pitch	short tons	2,193	12,925	21,160	52,112
Toluene	lbs.	8,090,134	33,066,400	129,356,725	107,782,520
IMPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	6,260,340	9,200,097	36,630,860	37,891,365
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	2,218,657	2,183,357	27,456,468	23,826,678
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	269,964	101,894	1,503,603	837,297
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C.	lbs.	4,145,049	5,712,983	43,635,273	43,603,497
Melting point 79° C and over	lbs.	22,046	0	359,722	844,151

Coal Chemicals

heavy inroads on profits. Under these conditions, it is virtually impossible for domestic sources to buy import naphthalene at the quoted price. In addition, the amounts offered are in the 50 to 100 ton range and it is not economically feasible to run a naphthalene distillation on that basis.

The peculiar market situation is pointed up by one observer's statement that "quoted prices on import naphthalene are too high to attract buyers in this market. At the same time, it is doubtful that a large supplier would commit himself to large shipments for next year even at the current price."

Phenol—Synthetic material continues to maintain a good supply-demand balance, sources report. On the other hand, natural phenol remains under pressure. Oils for processing natural phenol are being depleted without replacement as a record steel walkout has shut off supplies.

Pyridine—Synthetic pyridine remains in fully adequate supply. However, the stock of natural is necessarily short due to the steel shutdown. Pyridine imports in August totaled a meager 155 gallons, according to Census bureau report.

Toluene—The supply line is open, trade sources report. Here, as with xylene, the vast amount of petroleum material turned out has tended to shore up the market, supplywise, since the secession of coke-oven operations in July.

Xylene—August report of the Bureau of eight months of the year amounting to Mines indicated production in the first 5,505,092 gallons as against 5,231,400 gallons in the corresponding period last year.

Sales for the eight-month period totaled 5,675,251 gallons as against 5,229,800 gallons in the comparable period last year.

Intermediates

Acetanilide — Market was unchanged from previous report. Price was quoted at 32½c. per pound, bags, carload, freight allowed.

Census Bureau reported imports during the month of August amounting to 357,778 pounds.

Bisphenol-A — In some quarters, the market has been reported a bit snug during the past few months. However, a 50 percent increase in a major producer's capacity at mid-year has helped to keep the supply-demand picture in balance. Overall, the market is adequately supplied. Price is unchanged at 30c. per pound in carload lots.

Melamine—Price is unchanged. Sources note steady withdrawals for resin use. Stocks are fully adequate for trade requirements.

Phthalic Anhydride—The market is unchanged. A critical shortage of naphthalene has led, in some instances, to the use of different feed stock in order to continue operations.

Sources state that there can be no improvement in the PA supply picture until there is an easing in the naphthalene market. In the latter area, the picture is as bleak as ever. Domestic supply is cut off by the steel strike and imports are priced out of consumers' reach.

An injunction ending the dock strike is slated to free some phthalic anhydride which had been tied up on the waterfront, but the amount is small, sources say. Imports of PA in August amounted to 2,706,850 pounds, far above average, but a small part of the 25-35 million pounds per month of domestic material normally turned out.

Rubber Chemicals—Demand for chemicals which go into rubber manufacture has held up well despite the gathering menace of the steel strike. Thus far the rubber and automobile industries have managed to work at a normal rate, but the situation is changing rapidly as shortages of all types of steel are becoming more acute. Sources point out that a relatively simple thing like a shortage of bead wire, which goes into tires to hold them stable on the rim, could slow the production line to a walk.

A producer reported a 5c. per pound reduction in two delayed-action accelerators, sulfinamide derivatives of MBTS. The materials are supplied as dry powders in bags or drums. New prices range from 71c. to 75c. per pound as to type, in ton lots.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended October 11, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	129,570
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	5,505,617
Benzene	gals.	506,916
Coaltar	gals.	3,011,950
Crude chemical oil	gals.	95,473
Toluene	gals.	122,751
Xylene	gals.	36,370

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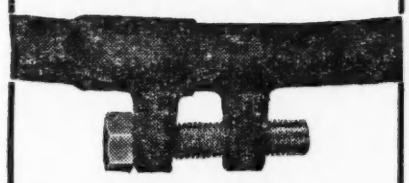

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ETHYLENE CHEMICALS
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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Reports from certain producers of bulk aspirin last week indicated that the anticipated Fall buying spurt has not yet materialized. Major reason for the delay appeared to be the unseasonally warm weather. Additionally, it was felt tableters may be keeping inventories low for fear of running short of glass containers. The mold-makers union, twenty-five-hundred strong, walked off the job several weeks back, thereby arousing the sympathies of other glass workers and eventually closing or otherwise disrupting operations in a fairly large segment of the industry.

The dockers, however, were getting set to go back to work last week, at least for the eighty days required by law. Thus, another crisis was averted, if only temporarily. It is doubtful, however, that consumers of imported materials would have suffered dreadfully if the strike had continued. According to several trade sources, the strike was anticipated for some time and buyers ordered accordingly.

A producer of lanolin here remarked that it would have taken six weeks or more before the strike could have effected the domestic market. He pointed out that few if any users of imported fine chemicals or raw materials (in the case of lanolin, wool grease) operate from less than 30 day inventories. And contrary to reports which appeared elsewhere, he said that the strike did not firm up prices recognizably. It's still the same old competitvie business, he maintained.

Pharmaceutical makers who have been doing their best to encourage usage of vitamins in foods should possibly start a campaign promoting not breakfast food, but breakfast itself. According to a recent food industry report, teenage diets fall short of recommended standards. Half of the teenage girls checked in California, it was said, received inadequate amounts of protein and iron, while 20 percent of the boys surveyed in New Hampshire lacked calcium and thiamin. Inadequate breakfasts were cited.

Aspirin—October has not yet brought the usual buying flurry, certain of the bulk producers of aspirin report, but they expect that the arrival of some really brisk Fall weather will remedy this situation before too many weeks elapse. That is, of course, if the glass industry, disturbed of late by a mold-makers strike, is back to normal and there are no longer any fears of a serious container shortage.

For the most part, it's said, tableters' inventories are low. However, those major firms who started to build stocks as early as last July are undoubtedly working from adequate supply positions.

Caffeine—While demands from beverage trade users of caffeine may be slackening off a bit (though this extended period of summer weather has undoubtedly kept sales up), a pick-up in inquiry is noted from pharmaceutical users. Supplies are fully adequate, prices unchanged.

Imports of caffeine declined in August, to 86,110 pounds from 107,736 in July. West Germany shipped the bulk of this, 84,610 pounds, while The Netherlands accounted for the remainder (1,500).

Citric Acid—Market for citric acid is described as very active with a pick-up in requirements from industrial users noted. Food and beverage consumption continues to account for the bulk of sales, however.

While there are but two firms producing citric acid at the present time, a third is supposed to be planning to get into the business. A new facility is also slated to be on stream in Mexico by next Spring. This is a joint venture for a well-known US chemical giant and a Mexican company.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1958
60.23	60.23	60.47	62.54

For Current Prices see page 10

Gelatin—Considerable improvement in the August statistical position for gelatin is apparent from figures relating to production, shipments and stocks of the material, just released by the Census Bureau. Here are the highlights of Census' report:

August production of gelatin amounted to 3,892,000 pounds, considerably above the preceding month's figure (3,309,000), though slightly below August '58 output of 4,218,000.

Shipments during June, at 4,215,000 pounds, exceeded the July total of 3,418,000 but fell slightly behind the July '58 figure of 4,321,000.

Stocks at month's end measured 11,651,000 pounds, down slightly from both the previous month (11,974,000), and August '58 (12,736,000).

The situation for pharmaceutical grade was not quite as favorable, however. While production in August was up to 220,000 pounds from 189,000 the previous month, shipments declined to 175,000 from 198,000 pounds. And this combination naturally resulted in a corresponding rise in end-of month stocks, to 873,000 pounds from 828,000 in July.

In August 1958, production of pharmaceutical grade gelatin amounted to 240,000 pounds, while shipments totaled 298,000 and end-of-month stocks 900,000.

Lanolin—Talk that the dock strike had firmed up the lanolin market amounted to wishful thinking out loud, according to several reports heard heareabouts last week. In fact, one trade member held that it would take a good long strike, six weeks or more, before any stabilizing influence could be detected. As it stands now, he said, both lanolin and wool grease, the basic raw material, are in adequate supply.

US market for USP and better grades of lanolin is estimated to be in the vicinity of three to six million pounds annually. (Wide range cited reflects the highly competitive nature of this business for which few if any statistics are reported.)

Wool grease is both imported and manufactured domestically. Imported material appears to be gaining, however, because so many woolen mills have closed down in the last decade. With the exception of the Korean War period, it's said, manufacture of wool grease in the US has headed steadily downward for the past twenty years.

Methionine—A price reduction was put through September 30 for methionine hydroxyanalogue. As originally announced, the decline brought the truckload listing to $1.10, the less truckload to $1.20. Competitive action, however, saw the smaller quantity price drop to $1.16 a pound. Decrease in raw material costs was said to have precipitated the reduction.

Methionine hydroxyanalogue's biggest market is in poultry feeds.

Quinine—The Netherlands occupies a good position in quinine markets both here and abroad. In August, for example,

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: July

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		July	June
Acetylsalicylic acid	lbs.	1,011,703	1,392,857
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	231,380	460,269
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	13,690,026	23,042,371
Niacin and amide	lbs.	261,793	380,053
Penicillin salts	million-units	28,555,228	27,904,854
Pyridoxine	lbs.	*	*
Streptomycin	gms.	6,536,372	*
Sulfa drugs	lbs.	303,187	474,160
Tetracycline	gms.	15,275,160	9,183,680
Thiamine and derivatives	lbs.	19,832	27,818

* Data not reported.

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The Netherlands accounted for all of the quinine alkaloid shipped here (24,000 ounces), all of the quinidine (15,353 ounces), and 10,000 ounces of the 66,274 ounces of sulfate powder. Its major competitor, as far as the latter material was concerned, was the United Kingdom who supplied 46,274 ounces. West Germany also got in on the act to the tune of 10,000 ounces.

But total imports for August were only a drop in the bucket when contrasted with the 13 million ounces of quinine that GSA had on sale until October 9, which sale incidentally can and probably will have repercussions in domestic markets. Obviously, of course, effects will depend upon who the successful bidder was.

Strychnine—August imports of strychnine, including the alkaloid, sulfate and salts, amounted to 14,600 ounces. Of this amount, France supplied 7,600 ounces, India 5,000 and the United Kingdom 2,000.

Apparently this material as well as that imported in September moved directly into use-channels because reports from dealers indicate that supplies currently are very tight, a situation that has brought about higher prices, as one might expect.

Tartrates—According to Census bureau statistics, imports of tartaric acid in August totaled 330,660 pounds. Of this amount, Spain supplied 302,000, France 22,046, and Italy 6,614.

The potassium bitartrate imported here the same month amounted to 216,842 pounds, and came from the United Kingdom (100,000 pounds), Italy (72,750), and Spain (44,092).

August imports of argols, under 90 percent potassium bitartrate, totaled 110,230 pounds. Portugal was the single source of supply. This material apparently went into the manufacture of tartar emetic and rochelle salts since there is believed to be no domestic production of either tartaric acid or cream of tartar.

Botanicals

Excepting bloodroot, cascara sagrada bark, senega root and passion flower herb, domestic and imported botanicals are adequately available. Thus, while demand appears to be improving gradually, prices generally reflect stability.

Imports detained by the Food and Drug Administration during the two week period ended September 25 included 27 bales of chamomile flowers, 307 bags of gum karaya, 2 lots (570 bags) of kola nuts, and 19 lots (900) case of papain.

Angelica Root—Current listing on angelica root is 90c.-$1 per pound. Requirements are described as moderate, stocks fully adequate. Price stability is looked for.

Arabic Gum—Dealers report a few offerings of gum arabic from Sudanese shippers but no one appears favorably inclined to speculate. Reluctance is understandable since gathering of the new crop won't begin until November and it will be some time after that before shipping starts.

Resellers market here is moderately active; prices remain at long-established, high levels. Amber sorts, for example, are quoted at 28c. a pound for 10 bags or more, a penny higher per pound for a single bag.

Arnica Flowers—Quote on arnica flowers was dropped 10 cents, to 75c. a pound, by dealers here a fortnight ago. Action supposedly followed the arrival of new crop material.

Karaya Gum—For karaya gum, prices remain relatively high and unchanged at 48c. per pound for NF No. 1, at 43c. per pound for No. 2, and at 37c. per pound for No. 3 grade. Demand is said to be slow to moderate.

Lycopodium—Schedule was revised recently to reflect the receipt of new crop material. Listing became $3.50-$3.75 a pound, previously quoted 50 cents higher. Demand is reported moderate.

Tonka Beans — Angostura beans are listed at $1.50-$1.60 a pound while Brazilian are priced slightly lower at $1.25-$1.30. For both varieties, routine interest against adequate stocks, is reported.

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Antibiotics Price-Fixing Case Meets Opposition

—Continued from page 5

tetracycline sales, while if Pfizer received the patent, Cyanamid would pay Pfizer a royalty.

That was the Pfizer picture as President McKeen outlined it.

Mr. Goodhope seemed to base a good deal of the government's case on the sequence of events, particularly on the fact that Lederle entered into the agreement before ownership of the patent was established, and then allegedly conceded priority on it.

Time Factor Questioned

At one point in the cross-examination he asked Mr. McKeen if the licensing arrangement and the patent concession did not take place at the same meeting.

The answer was: "Absolutely not."

Another tack taken by the FTC lawyer was aimed at exploding the defense's documented history of price reductions in tetracycline. Mr. Goodhope contended that the defense had emphasized government procurement sales, which he said represented only about 10 percent of Pfizer's tetracycline market. It was also implied that since these sales were on a bid basis, they were not representative of the overall market.

Mr. McKeen explained the absence of recent price reductions on the retail and wholesale level by pointing out that the market for oral dosages of antibiotics was a "saturated one," where a price reduction would fail of the purpose of scaring up new business.

The Pfizer head also pointed to the widespread policy of antibiotic makers to offer hospitals and other large-scale consumers a percentage of free goods on certain orders, which could be regarded in effect as either a price reduction or a quantity discount. Examiner Robert L. Piper agreed that this practice was quite relevant to the question of pricing.

Pfizer's Law Suits

Mr. Goodhope's cross-examination concluded with the matter of Pfizer's litigation against Bristol Laboratories, Olin Mathieson's Squibb division and Upjohn, which was settled out of court through licensing agreements.

Anticipating the prosecution's view of this matter, Mr. Wood had suggested to Mr. McKeen: "There has been some suggestion that the law suits are phoney and they were brought and conducted pursuant to some sort of agreement or understanding with the parties."

Mr. McKeen put Pfizer's position on the matter this way:

The longer the litigation held fire, the less inclined the other companies would be to pay a high royalty once the case was decided in Pfizer's favor, since that would entail a tremendous figure for back royalties.

The case could drag on indefinitely, with key Pfizer personnel, including research chemists, tied up in the litigation and unavailable for profitable work. Meanwhile, no royalties would be coming in.

Against this explanation by Mr. McKeen, the prosecution had tried to indicate that a settlement was agreed to only when the respondent companies had made it known that they would contest the patent's validity.

(The contending companies settled the case on March 28, 1956, over a year after it had commenced. Bristol agreed to pay Pfizer a 3½ per cent royalty on all of its tetracycline sales and Pfizer was given an option to accept licenses on certain Bristol products. Of the three contracts made, this was the only one involving cross-licensing. Upjohn and Olin Mathieson were merely granted tetracycline licenses.)

Malcolm Testifies in One Day

Dr. Malcolm's testimony, which was completed in a single day, brought out, under examination by Cyanamid lawyer Walter R. Mansfield, this picture of the company's pricing policy on antibiotics:

The threat of obsolescence is a driving force in the drug industry. Therefore, profit margins are required to finance extensive and continuing research programs, in addition to meeting obligations to stockholders. Drugs become obsolescent and are superceded on the market twice as fast as the average for other chemicals.

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A profit of 10 to 15 percent, after taxes, is required to meet these needs.

Dr. Malcolm then recounted four price reductions that had been initiated by Lederle, and recalled his belief that the price had reached a level below which a further reduction would reduce income without gaining new customers. He said that the market had reached the limit of its potential.

Concerning his two meetings with Mr. McKeen prior to the signing of a cross-licensing agreement, he described Mr. McKeen's bargaining position as very strong in view of the fact that Lederle, recognizing the superior characteristics of tetracycline, had already declared its position in terms of commercial production.

Reasoning Behind Cross-Licensing

Dr. Malcolm reasoned that if Pfizer were awarded the patent—and chances of that were strong, he felt—Lederle would find itself in an awkward position, having already committed itself to tetracycline, and having no license.

It was on the basis of this reasoning, he said, that the cross-licensing agreement was entered into with Pfizer prior to the final determination of patent ownership.

Mr. Goodhope's cross-examination covered Cyanamid's acquisition of the antibiotic business of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation concerning which Dr. Malcolm said that it had not been connected with his handling of the tetracycline problem.

Mr. Goodhope contended that knowledge of the co-production of chlortetracycline and tetracycline existed as early as December, 1953. Dr. Malcolm disclaimed having any such knowledge at the time or until the matter was finally determined by the patent office. His action against Bristol, he explained, was brought on the grounds that their process of tetracycline production involved violation of Lederle's chlortetracycline patent.

Mr. Goodhope asked if Bristol knew of the intrinsic co-production at the time, using this as a weapon to force a settlement. The Cyanamid president answered, "No."

Monsanto Has New Unit: Marketing Services Dep't

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., is combining the functions of advertising, corporate marketing research and district sales office coordination into a single staff unit—the marketing services department.

The new department will be headed by William R. Farrell, who had been director of the advertising department. Edmund Greene, who had been supervising marketing research activities under Mr. Gills' direction, is associate director of the new department.

William A. Lang has joined the new department as manager of industrial design and John C. Moran has been appointed manager of district office coordination.

Sonbert Chemical Formed

Sonbert Chemical Company has been organized in Brooklyn, N. Y., to represent manufacturers of chemical intermediates and specialties, and to give technical sales services for custom synthesis. Jack Sonbert, founder of the new firm, was formerly plant manager of Polychemical Laboratories, Bronx, N. Y.

Enjay's Butadiene Resins

—*Continued from page 7*

vantages in performance or economy over existing commercial resins.

"Buton" resins have been in active market development for several years, designated as C-Oil and butoxy resins, and now have established uses in the formulation of industrial baked primers, baked top coats, can liners, and other surface coating applications.

Other grades of the "Buton resins" are of interest to fabricators of reinforced plastics because of outstatnding physical properties, chemical resistance and electrical characteristics, and because of the economic advantage of low density.

The plastic grade of the resin is being used to produce improved electrical components and is under development for airplane and missile components, decorative panels, containers, trays, ducts, tanks and other types of fiber glass and paper laminates.

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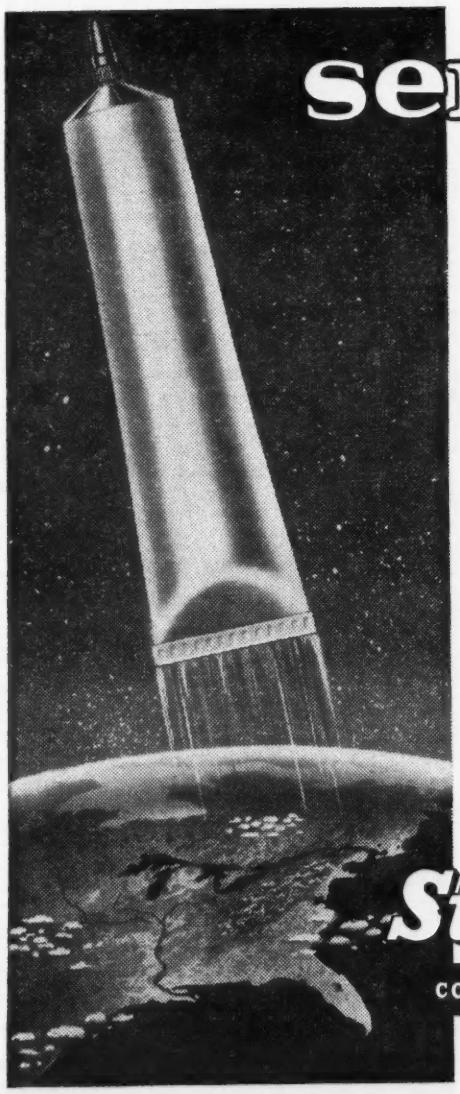

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Sterling Drug Sets Up Two New Major Divisions

Two new divisions have been created by Sterling Drug, Inc., New York.

One division will be responsible for developing the company's business related to its Zimmermann Process, an entirely new method of organic waste disposal which eliminates stream pollution such waste might otherwise cause. Plant design, engineering services and sales will be handled by the division.

A second division will coordinate the activities of the company's European subsidiaries in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Holland, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

The European division consists of the following subsidiaries: Bayer Products, Ltd.; Chas H. Phillips Chemical Company, Ltd.; Scott & Turner, Ltd.; Sterling Drug, Ltd.; Tyneside Tinprinters, Ltd.; Winthrop Laboratories, Ltd., and Winthrop Products, Ltd., together with Sterling marketing organizations in these countries.

Three major Zimmermann Process plants have been contracted for or are under construction, Sterling reports. The Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago has signed a contract for a Zimmermann Process Plant for the disposal of sewage sludge, the contract price being $11,870,000. A contract for a smaller plant for the same purpose has been signed by the Wheeling (W. Va.) Sanitary Board.

In Norway, Aktieselskapet Borregaard, leading pulp and paper producer, has built a Zimmermann Process plant which will convert that firm's waste pulp liquors into usable process steam. Mr. Hill disclosed that negotiations are presently underway for additional Zimmermann Process plants for the disposal of sewage sludge.

US Health Drive

—Continued from page 7

laboratories of both countries in order to familiarize themselves in detail with varying methods of research and to contribute actively to research projects.

Mr. Flemming pointed out that while these efforts relate to agreements between the US and the USSR, he did not intend that anything should detract from the importance of the World Health Organization in treating international health problems.

"The United States government believes that one of the best means of contributing to world health progress is through the World Health Organization," he emphasized. "It is also a means through which we, as a nation, can benefit from the experience of other nations."

He noted that in fiscal year 1959 the United States had about $80 million invested in international health, and in fiscal year 1960 it will have nearly $100 million. million.

The $5 million contribution being made for the malaria eradication program is being divided $3 million to the World Health Organization and $2 million to the Pan American Sanitary Organization. Exclusive of the new funds, the United States has contributed $8 million to the WHO malaria program alone. The other nations have contributed $500,000.

Hazardous Labeling

—Continued from page 5

Food and Drug Administration for consideration when the committee takes the bill up again.

These latter changes modify the food, drug and cosmetic act so that there will be no conflict between that law and the new labeling legislation as regards the industries subject to the FDA law. They also make certain that the new labeling law does not limit or overlap the present authority of the ICC over transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles.

Because so many changes have been offered, the probabilities are that a new bill will be introduced containing these revisions and then reported by the committee. This is to make for easier reading and less confusion when the bill is considered on the floor. In this event, the bill will be given a new number. This is what the senator meant in saying the committee would probably report a "clean" bill.

Cobalt Imports

—Continued from page 4

direct consumers in a normal year approximately $4 million, considerably in excess of the combined payroll and taxes paid by the company.

"Cobalt resources are becoming increasing widespread geographically and politically, and denial of sources of supply increasingly unlikely," the director continued.

"The United States market is essential to the producers. The capacity to produce cobalt in Africa and Canada, and that expected from Cuba beginning late in 1959, indicates a continuing supply sufficient to meet the requirements of domestic economic growth. The import level of about 17 million pounds in recent years, compared to industrial consumption of about 9 million pounds, demonstrates a surplus available to meet increased usage.

"In the event of the disruption of African supply, Canadian production and domestic production of Bethlehem and National Lead, plus forthcoming Cuban production, could meet domestic industrial requirements on the 1953-1957 average annual level of over 9 million pounds."

PUERTO RICO OFFICIAL: Elmer F. Schumacher, formerly sales director of the polychemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., appointed special chemical and plastics consultant to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

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Coatings Materials

Shortages continued to plague markets for phthalates and alkyd resins as well as maleic resins last week, all as a result of the continuing steel strike. Producers feel that the strike has even caused a slower start-up in the fall paint market. Many producers of phthalate esters have put them on allocation. As of this time, alkyd resins are not being allocated, but hunches in the market are that unless there is some settlement, before long, they will be. Readjustments following a strike are such that business often takes up to a month to be back to normal.

The casein situation remained tight. Prices during the past few weeks have been moving skyward, reflecting the squeeze in Argentine market which is being hard put to by the hungry European markets. Future offerings from Argentina are now limited to late November and early December.

Recently, listings of 35 and 50 percent grades of leaded zinc oxide climbed upward in price. The advances reflected higher lead prices. Any shifts in zinc metal prices were not a contributing factor as straight zinc oxide prices were not affected.

As of the first of November, prices of chrome yellow and chrome orange will be advanced 3½ cents per pound. This will bring them back in line with listings a year ago. A contributing factor to the increase is the recent climb in pig lead. Also, rising costs of labor and freight merited such an advance.

Prime Pigments

Chrome Colors—More producers announced their intention last week to follow the manufacturers who, two weeks ago, said they would advance the prices of chrome yellow and orange. As of the first of November, prices will increase 3½c. back to 35c. per pound, the price level from which they were reduced a year ago that date. A combination of higher costs of labor and freight made the advance necessary at this time, it was reported. Also, despite the fact that chrome yellow is not connected with the price lead, it was felt that the recent rise in that material contributed to the increase.

In a report by the Census Bureau, production of chrome oxide green, CP, was totaled at 419 short tons in July, 663 in June and 324 in July of last year. Stocks at producing plants of chrome oxide green amounted to 314 short tons in July and 402 in June.

Production of chrome yellow and orange, CP, totaled 1,415 short tons in July, 2,214 in June, and 1,418 in July of 1958. Stocks at producing plants were listed at 2,212 short tons in July, and 2,436 in the previous month.

Molybdate chrome orange, CP, was said to have total production figures of 479 short tons in July, 665 in June and 306 a year ago July. Total stocks at producing plants came to 714 short tons in July and 769 in June.

Lead Pigments—A quiet, steady market was reported last week. Orders were not as brisk due to a slow down in industrial outlets, which in turn is as a result of the continuing steel strike throughout the country. Industrial paints based on red lead were having trouble finding outlets as their main market, steel structures, was slowing down as the steel supplies to construct with grow shorter.

The carlot price of 95 percent red lead continued at 15¼c. per pound, 97 percent material was listed at 15.45c. for carlots, and the carlot price of 98 percent red lead was 15.60c. per pound.

Zinc Pigments—Prices of leaded zinc oxide were advanced two weeks ago. The new carlot price of 35 percent leaded oxide was 15⅜c. per pound and the less carlot price, 15⅞c. The 50 percent material rose to 15¾c. per carlot and 16¼c. per pound, less carlot quantities.

The advances in leaded zinc oxides were attributed to the higher lead prices of over a month ago. Regular zinc oxide prices were not affected, on the other hand.

Lacquer Materials

Shortages of phthalic anhydride are beginning to reach serious proportions in the plasticizer market. Many of the major producers have put phthalate esters on strict allocation. The longer the steel strike drags on the nearer chances of a truly critical shortage comes to being realized. And these shortages will reach right down to many manufactured articles such as paints and plastics.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1958
103.05	103.05	103.05	103.09

For Current Prices see page 10

Troubles are not over with the end of the steel strike as it takes a good long time for the market to become readjusted and back to normal. No predictions are being made by the plasticizer market as to what kind of a fourth quarter it will be. The hardest hit of the phthalate users have been the marginal consumers who depend on the spot market for a quick batch. Shortages in the future may even hit consumers, who, anticipating a strike, stocked up on materials.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures, show sales in pounds for July with June figures included for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Sales	June	July
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	17,884,498	14,713,284
Laminating resins	8,617,240	7,581,227
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modifed, except by rosin	2,327,106	1,795,075
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,634,433	2,336,313
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	92,636,809	84,233,218
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	10,909,506	9,818,072
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	3,785,249	3,394,993
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	259,023	369,356
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	405,137	349,151
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gum, esterified with glycerol)	991,034	920,262
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	1,119,361	899,867
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins:	2,359,563	2,003,848
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,631,306	2,335,775
All other modifications	4,981,615	4,122,390
Coumarone-indene and petroleum ploymer resins	22,386,633	22,648,632
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials:		
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials, including silicone resins	18,010,052	16,376,591

Alkyds—As a result of the situation in Pittsburgh, there are three factors which make the outlook for the alkyd resins market grim. Naphthalene is in very short supply and sources say that several of the phthalic anhydride producers don't have much to work with besides stockpiles of raw material purchased in anticipation of a steel strike. Thirdly, only minimal quantities are available from European markets. Also, imported material is priced higher than our limited domestic supply which makes it too expensive to be worthwhile.

The alkyds are not yet being allocated; however, several producers predict that unless the deadlock in Pittsburgh is not broken, they will be on allocation during this month. Then too, even if the strike is broken in the near future, there are always readjustments necessary in the market which could well mean much lower volume of business in the fourth quarter.

Natural Resins

Gum—Another week went by without any price changes in the various gums, it was reported. Supplies were sufficient and users were buying only as material was needed. The dock strike was not in effect long enough to influence this market and no pressure was felt as a result of it.

Of the various grades of Philippine gum, chips were steady at 23¾c. to 26c., nubs were priced at 33¼c. to 37c., and sorts at 22¾c. to 25c. per pound. Manila gums were also unchanged at 35c. to 39c. for C, 25c. to 28c. for DBB, a nominal price of

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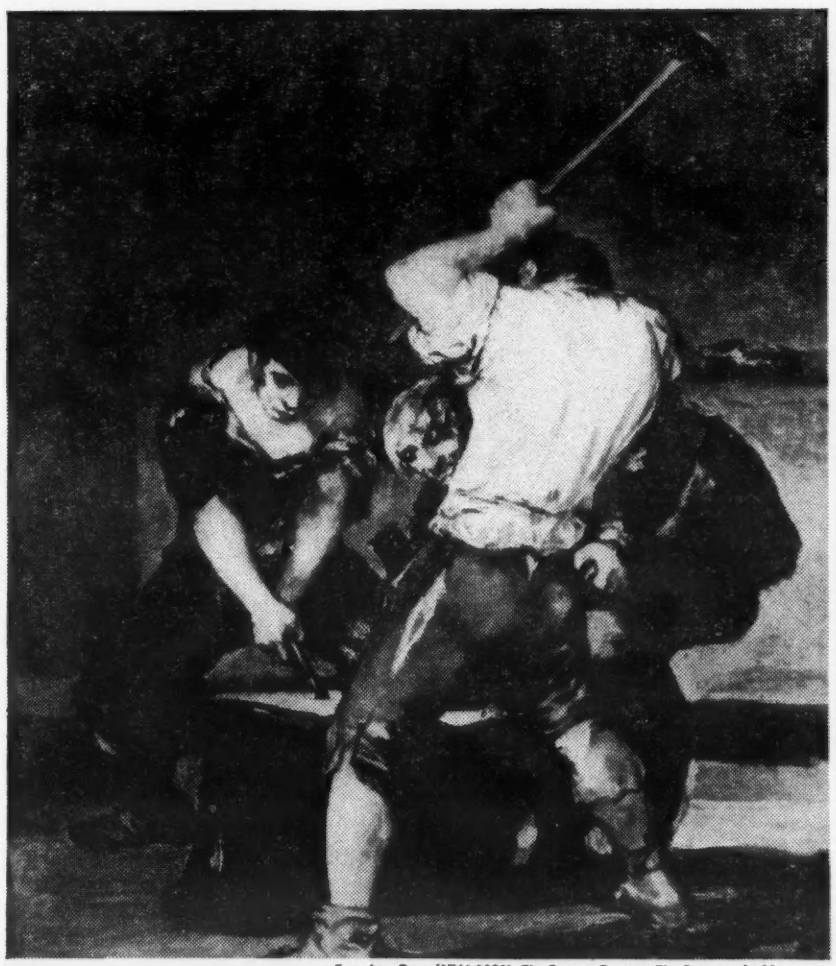

Francisco Goya (1746-1828). The Forge. Courtesy The Bettman Archive.

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Coatings Materials

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Shellac—There were no effects felt in this market as a result of the longshoremen's strike last week, sources stated. This market has not had any shifts in price for over a month now. In the late summer prices on the Calcutta market were above floor levels here, and spot prices were moving at the higher end of price ranges. Now, however, dealers report that the Calcutta market is quiet and moving back down almost to floor levels. Predictions are that the next few months will remain fairly steady.

Of the orange grades of shellac, lemon No. 1 was steady at 37c. to 39c., No. 2 at 34c. to 37c., and superfine was ranged from 32c. to 34c. per pound. A price of 46c. was reported for bleached bonedry shellac, and 56c. per pound for fully-refined material.

Miscellaneous

Glue—The following figures, compiled by the Census Bureau, indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during August with July's figures shown for comparison:

Production

	August	July
Hide glue, total	3,990	3,048
Low grade	1,521	1,222
Medium grade	1,647	1,039
High grade	644	542
Extra high grade	178	245
Bone glue, total	4,228	4,635
Green	3,340	3,700
Extracted	888	935
Glue, total	8,218	7,683

Shipments

Hide glue, total	6,034	8,420
Low grade	2,172	1,633
Medium grade	2,080	1,244
High grade	1,201	947
Extra high grade	581	390
Bone glue, total	5,005	4,206
Green	3,865	3,066
Extracted	1,140	1,140
Glue, total	11,039	8,420

Stocks

Hide glue, total	18,704	20,748
Low grade	6,048	6,699
Medium grade	6,835	7,268
High grade	3,875	4,432
Extra high grade	1,946	2,349
Bone glue, total	9,524	10,301
Green	8,354	8,879
Extracted	1,170	1,422
Glue, total	28,228	31,049

Casein—Conditions continued to be tight in this market with stocks generally light and closely held. According to one source, the largest producer of casein in Argentina is sold out until the end of October. Thus, offerings from Argentina are limited for future shipment until late November and early December. Due to the heavy demands being put on the Argentine market from all fronts, the carryover from last year's stock is much smaller than usual, reportedly under 5,000 tons.

Poland offers light competition to the Argentine market with prices about ½c. below Argentina's, but again this source is very limited, and there are said to be no offers for later shipment. Dealers claim that virtually no offers are coming out of Australia. In this country, the longshoremen's strike last week tied up arrivals of casein on ships and on docks to some extent.

No price changes were recorded last week. Argentina material was listed at 20½c. to 21¼c. per pound.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Oct. 2	Mon. Oct. 5	Tues. Oct. 6	Wed. Oct. 7	Thurs. Oct. 8
Drums—					
I	...	$9.58[1]	...	...	$9.31
N	...	...	$9.80	$9.58	...
WG	$9.75	...	9.62[2]	...	9.58
WW	...	...	10.15	9.85	...
Bags—					
WG	9.60	...	9.80	...	...
WW	...	...	10.05	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended October 8)—
WW, $9.30; WG, $9.10; WG and below, $9.00; N, $9.00; WG, $9.13[2].

Sales, USDA
1,660* 390* 583* 1,462* 1,437*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $10.90; WG, 10.50; K-M, $10.30; N, $10.35.

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

	Fri. Oct. 2	Mon. Oct. 5	Tues. Oct. 6	Wed. Oct. 7	Thurs. Oct. 8
Price	.53½	...	.53¼	...	...
Sales	12,000¶	...	6,000¶	...	...

*Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. [2] Average price. [1] Or better.

Pine Gum—For the week ended September 26, the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $29.27 as compared with $29.21 the previous week and $25.07 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants totaled 15,268 barrels as against the previous week's 14,300 and 16,840 a year ago. Content per barrel included an average 10.36 gallons of turpentine and 299.2 pounds of rosin. Gum grade in percentages ranged as follows: WW, 34; WG, 25; N, 20; M, 14; K and below, 7.

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Naval Stores Breakfast October 21st at Chalfonte

The annual naval stores breakfast, held during the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association's convention, will take place October 21 at 8 a.m. at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N.J.

John S. Laws of Filtered Rosin Products Company, Baxley, Ga., will review "Trends in Gum Naval Stores Production." James E. Slattery, sales manager of Newport Industries Company, division of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York, will discuss "Steam Distilled Products of the Naval Stores Industry."

Joseph M. Wafer of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York, will talk on tall oil, outline production and consumption trends for the present and the future. H. L. Meyer of Chematar Pine Products Corporation, New York, will cover the "International Naval Stores Picture."

Reservations for the breakfast may be made with George Senn of George Senn, Inc., 2200 East Westmoreland street, Philadelphia 34.

Lead Plus Manganese

—Continued from page 5

Corporation, New York. It is now being made available to refiners in commercial quantities for motor fuels.

The additive, Ethyl says, is a superior antiknock compound that will substantially increase the economic usefulness of tetraethyl lead to refiners and the motoring public.

In fuels in which it is most responsive, it will provide octane numbers at a lower cost than is available either from TEL alone or from refinery processes. Moreover, it will contribute to higher gasoline yields and better utilization of various refinery streams, and will lead to gasolines of better road performance than at present.

The new additive is the result of intensive research work by the Ethyl laboratories on potential new antiknocks and of important discoveries in the field of organometallics.

Preliminary Discoveries

A few years ago, the laboratories reported that small amounts of certain organic compounds of manganese had a unique effect in promoting the antiknock action of tetraethyl lead. One of the most promising of these compounds was methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl, which for convenience was labelled "AK-33X." Accordingly, "AK-33X" has since been subjected to exhaustive road and laboratory tests as a supplement to tetraethyl lead.

During the past year, thirty-one refiners here and abroad have tested the new antiknock formulation of lead and manganese in their gasolines. Over 125 million gallons of gasoline so treated were used by the public, with highly satisfactory results. Previously, the new antiknock had been subjected to over 100,000 hours of dynamometer testing in the Ethyl laboratories, was tested in over 7 million vehicle miles in automotive test fleets, and was further tested in another 1.5 million miles of driving by Ethyl personnel.

As a supplement to tetraethyl lead, the manganese compound was found to have the greatest effectiveness in those hydrocarbons and gasolines in which TEL shows good effect. It is most effective in alkylates and paraffinic naphthas, moderately effective in olefins, and least effective in aromatics. Furthermore, tests showed that the greatest "promoter" benefits of the manganese compound occurred at higher concentrations of tetraethyl lead.

Ethyl's new antiknock compound, "Motor 33 Mix," consists of a mixture of tetraethyl lead and the manganese compound in a proportion of 0.05 grams of manganese for each milliliter of tetraethyl lead. As compared with the use of tetraethyl lead alone, 3 milliliters of TEL as "Motor 33 Mix" can add up to 3 octane numbers to the most responsive gasolines. Moreover, "Motor 33 Mix" can supply these additional octane numbers at a cost that can be as much as 50 percent less than the comparable cost of refinery processing, Ethyl says.

SAACI Sets Two Events

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its annual meeting October 27 at the Commodore hotel, New York. SAACI's dinner dance is scheduled for November 13 for the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

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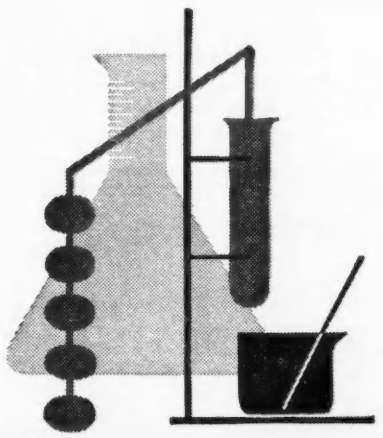

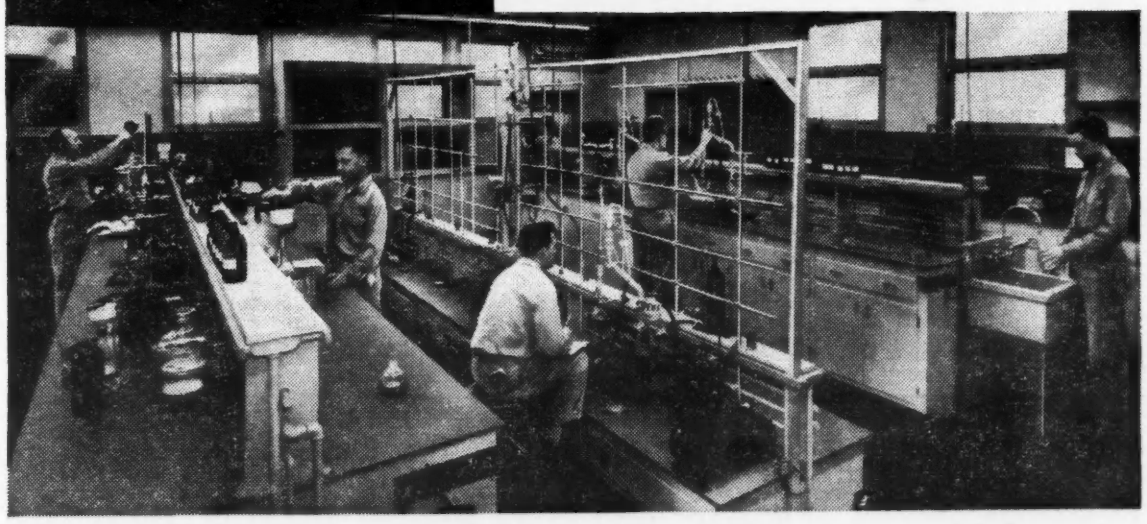

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Once again the clove oils and their derivatives are in the news, but this time, in contrast to the picture of last spring, the news is about reductions. Clove leaf oil declined 15 cents per pound and eugenol declined 10 cents per pound. The only other price change, a minor one was in apricot kernel. It fell 5 cents per pound. This week's commentary on the mint oils is the same as it has been for over a month now—spearmint is continuing firm and peppermint is continuing weak. There is, however, some feeling that the long series of price reductions in peppermint oil may be at an end. Some of the dealers feel that the price is leveling off.

Temporary relief from the dock strike came late last week when the 70,000 longshoremen were ordered back to work by a federal court order. The strike ended at 8 A.M. Friday after Judge Irving R. Kaufman in Federal District Court issued a temporary restraining order enjoining the strike for ten days. He was, of course, acting under the Taft-Hartley Act.

This came as welcome news to the essential oils and seeds and spices dealers who depend primarily upon cargo ships for supplying most of the material they handle.

These dealers will welcome, even more hospitably, a further order that could put the longshoremen back on the job for an additional seventy days. This, however, will not be decided until a hearing that is scheduled for Thursday (October 15). The court will then hear arguments whether to issue a preliminary injunction to keep the members of the International Longshoremen's Association back at work for a total of eighty days.

The brief eight day strike did little to hamper normal operations of the oils and spice dealers here, accordng to reports. There was fear, however, that if the strikers had not returned to work when they did serious trouble would have resulted.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Apricot kernel, 5c. per lb.
Clove leaf, 15c. per lb.
Eugenol, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1958
147.42	147.37	147.19	145.51

For Current Prices see page 10

Essential Oils

Apricot Kernel—From its previous quotation, 75c. to $1.25 per pound in cans or drums, this material has been reduced. It is now selling for as little as 70c. per pound.

Bergamot—There being no change at week's end, natural Italian bergamot in cans continues to sell at prices ranging between $12.75 and $14 per pound.

Bois de Rose—As has traditionally been the case, the price of Peruvian oil is slightly lower than that of the Brazilian. Peruvian ranges between $1.80-$2.30 while the Brazilian ranges between $1.90 - $2.55. Indications are that both types are becoming scarce. Opinion varies as to which oil is actually superior, but the majority of essential oil dealers consider material from Brazil slightly better than its competitor from neighboring Peru.

There are, however, two distinct types of Peruvian bois de rose, according to Dr. Ernest Guenther, one of the essential oil authorities in the world. Just back from a three-months tour of the oil producing regions of South America, Dr. Guenther points out that oil comes from Iquitos and also from the Pucallpa region. Material from Iquitos is considered by most experts to resemble the Brazilian oil, he said, and to be of somewhat better quality than the Pucallpa oil. Iquitos oil is superior in odor and also in linalool content.

Historically speaking, the industry in Peru is new, having been started in 1950 in Iquitos, Province of Loreto. Dr. Guenther says there are now nine distilleries in the region, but that only five of them operate. The others have been closed down because the oil is so low priced at the present time.

The oil industry in Peru bears great resemblance to that of Brazil, Dr. Guenther says. The tree grows on dry solid land rather than in areas that are flooded during part of the year.

"Felling in the interior goes on all year round, but transport of the wood to Iquitos can take place only during the season of high water (March to June). Occasionally the felled logs sawed into heavy pieces, remain lying on the ground for almost a year before they can be shipped to the distilleries.

"This results in a somewhat lower yield of oil. Distillation usually lasts from May to August, when plenty of wood is available at the distilleries.

"Owing to the present low prices of the oil the Peruvian bois de rose industry—like the Brazilian—is in a difficult position and several producers have lost interest. As in Brazil, the entire production is based upon exploitation of the existing trees, with no thought given to replanting."

Statistics show that in 1958 about 279 tons of oil were produced in Peru. Of this quantity, approximately 70 percent, or some 196 tons were shipped to the United States.

Cardamon—The NF grade in bottles is selling for prices ranging between $40 and $47.50 per pound, dealers here report.

Citronella—Information received from shippers indicates that, several days ago, the price eased off a bit. This easement, however, was short-lived. Just a day or two later, the market tightened up to its previous level. Feeling here is that there will be reductions in the near future. Nobody knows just how near.

Listings in this publication still show material from Ceylon and material from Formosa selling for the same prices. This situation is unusual and is not expected to hold for much longer. For the present, though, both grades are the same price in spite of the fact the buyers invariably consider the Formosan or Java-type the superior citronella.

Clove Bud—Reports continue to come in that the market is losing strength every day. We have yet, however, to alter our low price. The high of the range did sink a bit last week. It was up to $4 per pound and now it is down to $3.35 per pound. Every indication is that soon the overall price picture will change, but it is taking some time on spot for that to happen.

Clove Leaf—This oil, rather than its companion, clove bud, is the gauge by which to measure the market climate in clove oils. Last week, the price of the leaf oil declinded 15c. per pound. Whereas it had been selling for $1.45 per pound it is selling for as little as $1.30 per pound with some dealers predicting it will soon take another price cut.

It is the opinion of people in close touch with the Madagascar shippers that the price will come down rather drastically by the first of the year. Outside price remains at $1.80 per pound, the previous quotation.

The explanation for the price lowering, of course, is that Madagascar shippers are finally getting caught up on orders they were forced to cancel or skimp on back in the early spring when they suffered heavy rains and floods. No specific word was ever received as to the exact loss of material on the island, but random reports indicated that the damage was extensive. Market conditions are getting back to normal, dealers here in the New York area say.

Dillweed—No more advances have been noted among the dillweed oils since the price advance two weeks ago. It continues to range between $3.25 and $4.25 per pound.

Geranium—No weakening in the market has been reported by essential oil dealers here in the New York area. Prices are still ranging, for the Algerian, between $20.50 per pound and $24 per pound. Bourbon material ranges between $26 and $29.50 per pound.

Grapefruit—No concrete evidence is available, but the word is that the market is weakening a bit due to slacking off of seasonal demand. Prices continue to range between $2.10 and $2.75 per pound.

Lemongrass—Information from shippers indicates that the market for lemongrass

Essential Oils

continues firm. The price remains at $1.20 per pound.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Characterized by seasaw fluctuations in recent months, this oil is relatively stable now. It is selling for 43c. per pound.

Patchouli—Last week's quotation was $4.80 per pound.

Peppermint—Information from source indicates that the price reductions are just about over. It was said last week that the price reduction trend is leveling off. The current range is $3.15 to $4.40 per pound.

Sandalwood—The market is still firm with prices ranging between $14.75 and $16.50 per pound.

Spearmint—With the market still firming, unofficial word has it that the midwest crop is some 72 percent larger this year than last and the far-west crop, 18 percent larger than 1958. Price quotations remained at last week's level, $5.25-$7 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eugenol—Weakening in the clove markets has, of course, caused weakening in the eugenol market. Last week's survey indicated eugenol fell from its previous low, $2.25 per pound to $2.15 per pound.

Isoeugenol—Price reductions are anticipated, due to the status of the clove oils, but as yet none has manifested itself. The range continues $3.50 to $4.25 per pound.

Linalool—The price remains at its previous level, but dealers agree this and linalyl acetate are firm markets.

It is interesting to note just how often linalool is found in nature. For example, the following volatile oils contain linalool: linaloe or rosewood oils from Mexico, Cayenne and Brazil (wood oil and seed oils), ho or shiu oil, coriander oil, lavender oil, lavandin oil, bergamot oil, petitgrain oil, muscatel sage oil, oil of spike lavender, nutmeg oil, geranium oil, hop oil, Ceylon cinnamon oil, lemon oil, and sweet orange.

It is also present in such flowers as orangeflower oil (neroli oil), rose oil, ylang-ylang oil, jasmin flower oil, champaca flower oil, gardenia flower oil and jonquil flower oil.

Rhodinol—The price ranges between $42 and $51 per pound.

Vanillin—Business is still reported to be good, due, mainly to the inflationary status of the vanilla bean market. Also, confectionary manufacturers are beginning to place orders for their holiday upsurge.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—With spot stock moderate and demand light, the dock strike is not expected to precipitate any real shortages, dealers here say. The only area in which a deficiency might arise is with material from Saigon, which is in poor supply. It seems that there has been little buying at source because of high prices.

Cloves—Material on hand is in quite limited supply, say the dealers, and even though shipment prices on material from Zanzibar are lower, the spot price is not likely to decline.

Ginger—Dealers admit that all grades are in rather plentiful supply and that the dock strike will have virtually no affect on movement of material.

Nutmeg—East Indian material is quite tightly held, while West Indian material is relatively cheap, it was said.

Pepper—Since demand is not high, the strike has not served to raise the price, so far. The situation with red pepper, however, is quite different. Dealers report that all grades are hard to come by and a long strike will delay delivery of the material that is now afloat from Hontakas. Japanese grades advanced in price following reports of buying by the army and the recent typhoon. General feeling is that red pepper may he the rarest of the peppers, due to difficulties brought on by the dock strike.

Pimento—There are only small supplies of material from Jamaica in the warehouses.

Fritzsche Presents Guenther Movie on South America

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, had a special showing last week of Dr. Ernest Guenther's new 16 mm. motion picture.

Entitled "Essential Oils of South America," the forty-minute film gives a pictorial account of the three-month tour of six South American countries by Fritzsche's vice-president and technical director.

During his trip, Dr. Guenther covered centers of peppermint, menthol, lemongrass and citronella production in the Argentine; petitgrain and guaiac wood in Paraguay, and menthol, eucalyptus, citronella, vetiver, palmarosa, citrus and bois de rose in Brazil.

Prints of the film are available to organized groups from Fritzsche free of charge.

Great Lakes Picks 2 V. P.'s

Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, New York, has chosen two new vice-presidents. Joseph G. Solari has been placed in charge of sales for the firm's carbon division and will be located in the New York office. William V. Phillips will continue as general manager of the oil and gas division with offices in Tulsa, Okla.

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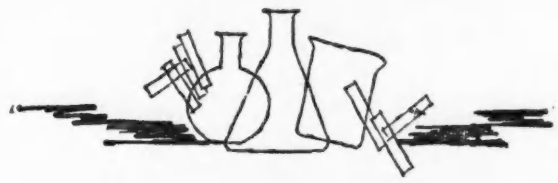

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p-AMINOBENZOIC ACID—5 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Gothenburg

ANILINE DYES—11 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
52 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
4 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam

ANISE SEED—292 bgs, Seville

ANTHRAQUINONE—92 dms, Francolor Inc, Havre

ANTIMONY OXIDE—296 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
200 bgs, Antwerp
219 bgs, Liverpool

ANTIMONY REGULUS—30 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp

ARABIC GUM—200 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
600 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sudan
256 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
50 bgs, P L Thomas, Port Sudan
250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Havre

ARSENIC—99 bbls, L J Buck, Ronnskar

ARSENIC, METALLIC—14 bbls, Kolon Trading Co, Ronnskar

ASBESTOS FIBER—160 bgs, Asbestos Products Corp, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
3,200 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
534 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Liverpool
50 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
400 bgs, H J Spitz, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam

ASCORBIC ACID—24 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe

ASPHALT RAFAELITA—625 bgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Buenos Aires

BARIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, Venice

BAUXITE RESIDUE—560 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Liverpool

BEESWAX—50 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Puerto Plata
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Puerto Plata
18 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
154 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Lisbon
128 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lisbon
82 bgs, Tampico
42 bgs, Puerto Plata

BERGAMOT OIL—6 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
20 cs, Noville Essential Oil Co, Messina

BERYLLIUM OXIDE—26 dms, National Beryllia Corp, Rotterdam

BLANC FIXE—221 bgs, Rotterdam

BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Corp, Liverpool

BONE BLACK—505 bgs, Lisbon

BUTANE—120 cs, Berkeley US Inc, Havre

CADMIUM OXIDE—60 dms, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Antwerp

CALCIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
1,700 bgs, Antwerp

CALCIUM LACTATE—6 dms, Rotterdam

CAMPHOR POWDER—65 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Keelung
50 cs, Max Van Pels, Keelung
100 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe

CANANGA OIL—10 dms, John D Walsh Co, Singapore

CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Tampico

CARAWAY OIL—1 dm, National City Bank, Rotterdam

CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
300 bgs, Neiman Bros, Gdynia
300 bgs, Hoger Corp, Gdynia
200 bgs, Greenwich Seed Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J Bieler, Rotterdam
100 bls, Levy & Levis, Rotterdam
13 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
91 dms, Rotterdam

CARBON DECOLORIZING—30 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
13 cs, L A Salomon & Bro, Rotterdam
184 bgs, American Norot Co, Rotterdam

CARBROMAL BUTYRIC ETHYL ACID—1 kg, Chemo Puro Manufacturing Corp, Liverpool

CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Fortaleza
126 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Fortaleza
278 bgs, F Henjes, Fortaleza

CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Swiss Credit Bank, Buenos Aires
83 bgs, National City Bank, Ponta Delgada
500 bgs, Buenos Aires
617 bgs, Hamburg
500 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
200 bgs, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
3,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires

CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—10 dms, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza

CASSIA—160 bgs, Catz American Co, Singapore
167 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
1,596 bls, Ludwig Mueller, Rotterdam
600 bls, Karl H Landes Co, Saigon
299 bls, Rotterdam

CASTOR OIL—227 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Calcutta
300 tons, Bunge Corp, Santos
200 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
500 tons, Salvador

CETYL ALCOHOL—100 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool

CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool

CHLOROPHYLL—25 dms, Airken Inc, Liverpool

CINNAMON BARK—60 bgs, Rotterdam

CINNAMON BARK OIL—10 cs, Ungerer & Co, Colombo

CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo

COBALT POWDER—30 dms, C Hardy, Havre

COCONUT OIL—507 tons, Paul X Smith, Rotterdam
344 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila

COD OIL—100 dms, Ottol Oil Co, St Johns

CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Bergen

COPAL GUM—9 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Antwerp

COPPER CYANIDE—250 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

CORIANDER SEED—40 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
375 bgs, Buenos Aires

CORN OIL—336 tons, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam

CORN STARCH—600 bgs, Banta Corp, Antwerp

CORNMINT OIL—10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Keelung
6 dms, Santos

CLOVE—300 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
50 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Tamatave
60 bgs, Middleton & Co, Tamatave
50 bgs, Mecke & Co, Tamatave
220 bgs, Tamatave

CLOVE OIL—15 dms, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
9 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Zanzibar
13 dms, Tamatave
34 dms, Zanzibar

CUBE ROOT—225 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao

CUMIN SEED—850 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Khorramshahr
200 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Khorramshahr
300 bgs, Delano Trading Corp, Khorramshahr
100 cs, H Marmorek & Son, Alicante
850 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Khorramshahr
419 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Khorramshahr
3,266 bgs, Khorramshahr

DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, J Berlage, Bangkok
154 bgs, O G Innes corp, Singapore

DEGRAS—45 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool

DEXTRIN—750 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Beacon Freight Co, Rotterdam

DICYANDIAMIDE—100 bgs, Treplow Products, Yokohama

DYES, COALTAR—35 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
38 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
10 dms, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
11 dms, Baird Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
67 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
71 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg

EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
15 ctns, United Ultramarine & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Rotterdam

EUCALYPTOL—13 dms, Seville

EUCALYPTUS OIL—2 dms, F D Keller, Alicante

FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
12 dms, Kanematsu N Y Inc, Hamburg

FUEL OIL—204,141 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
184,444 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
235,403 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
127,853 bbls, Hess Inc, Bajo Grande
117,941 bbls, American Independent Oil Co, Mena Abdulla
115,475 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon

FUMARIC ACID—244 dms, Gehrig Hoban, Rotterdam

FURFURAL—1,247 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, La Romana

GARLIC OIL—3 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama

GARNETLAC—150 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta

GELATIN—320 bgs, Medico Chemical Corp, Liverpool
200 bgs, B Young, Antwerp
300 bgs, King Shipping Co, Antwerp
200 bgs, C Lippelgoes, Liverpool
200 bgs, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
731 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
460 bgs, Antwerp
63 bbls, Antwerp

GENTIAN ROOT—10 bgs, Max Van Pels, Rijeka

GINGER—57 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kingston
74 bgs, Kingston

GLUE—100 dms, Corbett & Co Havre
500 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg

GLYOXAL—57 cks, Dr F Jonas, Havre

GRAPHITE—1,810 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
250 bgs, J E Potter Co, Tamatave
1,500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
750 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
785 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo

GUAR GAM—400 bgs, Wedeman Godknecht, Genoa

GYPSUM—360 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool

GYPSUM, CRUDE—26,583 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport

HOOF & HORNMEAL—2,206 bgs, Ossa Products Corp, Buenos Aires

HYDROFLUORIC ACID—10 dms, Liverpool

IODINE, CRUDE—36 kgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama

IRON OXIDE—50 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Oslo

IRON POWDER—91 dms, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam

ISONIAZID—3 dms, Rotterdam

JAPAN WAX—25 cs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe

KOLA NUTS—466 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston

LACTOSE—15 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Hamburg
10 dms, Chemo Puro Manufacturing Corp, Hamburg

LAURIC ACID—1 dm, Amato Agency, Rotterdam

LEAD, WHITE—300 bgs, Amsterdam

LEMON OIL—11 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz

LEMONGRASS OIL—30 dms, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Cochin
11 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
30 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
28 dms, Leonhardt & Brush, Puerto Barrios

LICORICE ROOT—921 tons, McAndrews & Forbes Co, Leningrad

LIME OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Miragoane

LITHARGE—368 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico

LITHOPONE—200 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam

LOCUST BEAN GUM—863 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
20 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Genoa

LOGWOOD EXTRACT—96 dms, American Dyewood Co, Kingston

MACE—31 cs, Rismee American Co, Singapore

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—30 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa

MALEIC ANHYDRIDE—8 dms, Antwerp

MANGROVE EXTRACT—360 bgs, Lourenco Marques

MELAMINE—100 bgs, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Gothenburg
1,182 bgs, Liverpool

MENTHOL—35 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung

MESITYL OXIDE—30 dms, Union Carbide Corp, Buenos Aires

dl-METHIONINE—140 bbls, Havre

MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry

MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—80 dms, Hamburg

MONTAN WAX—500 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Hamburg
40 bgs, A Fahner, Hamburg

MOSS—100 bls, S B Penick & Co, Havre

MUSK, ARTIFICIAL—7 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Rotterdam

MYRISTIC ACID—600 bgs, Amato Agency, Rotterdam

NAPHTHALENE—1,431 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool

NAPHTHOL—170 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Hamburg

1-4 NAPHTHAQUINONE—400 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Yokohama

NICKEL ACETATE—20 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Hamburg

NIGER SEED—176 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Massawa
177 bgs, Wagner Bros, Massawa

dl-p-NITROPHENYL-2-AMINO 1,3-PROPANEDIOL—377 kgs, Parke Davis & Co, Buenos Aires

NUTMEG—140 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Singapore
70 bgs, Karl H Landes Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Singapore
42 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
14 bgs, J H Elton, Singapore
84 bgs, H J Spitz, Singapore
200 bgs, Karl H Landes Co, Port of Spain

OCHRE—1,120 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Capetown

OLIBANUM GUM—15 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Massawa

OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Schroeder Bros, Seville
50 dms, J H Schroeder, Seville
160 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
98 dms, Irving Trust Co, Seville
100 dms, A Corrao Corp, Seville
100 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Seville
50 dms, Albarosa Co, Seville
25 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Malaga
100 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
50 dms, A Fantis, Seville
620 dms, National City Bank, Seville
105 dms, First National Cincinnati, Seville
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga

OREGANO—110 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Piraeus
180 bgs, M J Golombeck, Piraeus

OURICURY WAX—111 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Salvador
42 bgs, M Schmidt, Salvador

PALMKERNEL OIL—900 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam

PAPAIN—68 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa

PATCHOULI OIL—2 dms, American Aromatics Inc, Penang

PEATMOSS—750 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
200 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
3,468 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia

PEPPER, BLACK—400 bgs, Catz American Co, Belem-Para
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Belem-Para
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Belem-Para
200 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Belem-Para
1,000 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Belem-Para
400 bgs, J H Schroder, Belem-Para
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Belem-Para
280 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
1,890 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
320 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
160 bgs, MacAlbert Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Cochin
140 bgs, Singapore

PEPPER, RED—31 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Yokohama

PEPPER, WHITE—300 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Belem-Para
60 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
360 bgs, Singapore

PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, H Weber & Co, Asuncion
6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—138,000 bbls, Sunray Mid-continent Co, Puerto La Cruz
283,788 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
29,599 tons, California Oil Co, Rastanura
152,526 bbls, Pure Oil Co, Maracaibo
79,408 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—1,000 bgs, Tar Residuals Inc, Gothenburg
442 bgs, Kingsley & Kieth Ltd, Hamburg
500 bgs, International Chemical Co, Hamburg
2,000 bgs, Venice

PIMENTO LEAF OIL—2 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston

POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
150 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
25 dms, Bank of California, Yokohama

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—51 cs, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Yokohama
348 cs, Hamburg

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—1,000 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Yokohama
760 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Kobe
2,000 bgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama

POPPYSEED—100 bgs, J Bierler, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Schiff Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
260 bgs, Gdynia

POTASH, CAUSTIC—162 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
5 cs, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg

POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—200 dms, H Reifenberg, Rotterdam

POTASSIUM PERSULFATE—50 bbls, Bankers Trust Co, Rotterdam

POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Rotterdam

PRUSSIAN BLUE—203 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool

PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—50 dms, Marine Trust Co, Mombasa

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—110 bls, P H Petry, Puna

PYRIDINE—15 dms, Rotterdam

PYRITES—345 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes

QUASSIA CHIPS—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—530 bgs, H J Schluter, Buenos Aires
8,276 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
1,287 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
602 bgs, Bank of N Y, Buenos Aires

ROSEMARY LEAVES—100 bls, Leixoes

SACCHARIN—13 dms, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Kobe
60 dms, E J Saunders & Co, Yokohama

SAGE LEAVES—170 bls, K H Werthon, Trieste
200 bls, Trieste
300 bls, Rijeka

SAGO FLOUR—168 bgs, R Leonard & Co, Singapore
684 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore

SALICYLATES—22 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Gothenburg

SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, National City Bank, Cochin

SAPONIN—10 dms, Karr Ellis, Liverpool

SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, H C Smith, Calcutta
1,100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta

SHELLAC—200 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
112 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta

SHELLAC WAX—14 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta

SODA, CAUSTIC—252 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg

SODIUM ALUMINATE—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

SODIUM BENZOSULFIMIDE—50 dms, Chemical Bank, Yokohama

SODIUM CYANIDE—375 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
700 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

SODIUM HYDROSULFITE—160 dms, Toms River Cincinnati Chemical Corp, Rotterdam

SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE — 1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

STARCH—800 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam

STEARYL ALCOHOL—50 bgs, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool

SULFANILAMIDE—100 dms, Lang & Co, Liverpool

o-SULFONBENZIMIDE—20 dms, D Hauser, Yokohama

TALC—28,175 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,200 bgs, Geismar & Co, Kohsichang
1,000 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Keelung
8,416 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
670 bgs, H F R Dolan Jr, Kohsichang

THYROID POWDER—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Copenhagen

TONKA BEANS—28 bbls, Machado & Co, La Guaira
7 cks, Meer Corp, Port of Spain
16 cks, Royal Bank of Canada, Port of Spain

TRAGACANTH GUM—60 cs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
62 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
377 bgs, Khorramshahr

TRICHLOROETHYLENE—350 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
250 dms, Venice

UREA—650 bgs, Antwerp

UREA, SYNTHETIC—6,394 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

VANILLA BEANS—180 cs, Gillespie & Co, Tamatave
23 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
11 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Tamatave
22 cs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Tamatave
44 cs, J Manheimer, Tamatave
23 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tamatave
44 cs, G M Fakra, Tamatave

VETIVER OIL—6 dms, Lautier Fils Inc, Tamatave
4 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Tamatave

WATTLE EXTRACT—2,166 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
765 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Durban
112 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Mombasa

XYLENOL, CHLORINATED—20 dms, Midland Tar Distillers, Liverpool

YLANG YLANG OIL—9 dms, Djibouti

ZINC CHLORIDE—42 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp

ZINC OXIDE—1,541 bgs, Havre

Los Angeles

AGAR—22 cs, Moorhead & Co, Yokohama

ARABIC GUM—300 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
2,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown

CALCIUM NITRATE—20,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya

CLAY, CHINA—2,000 bgs, Paper Makers Import Co, Rotterdam

CLOVE—70 bgs, Durban

COPRA—1,900 tons, American Trust Co, Tobaco
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
350 tons, American Trust Co, Iloilo

EARTH COLORS—400 bgs, H Hartry, Bremen
1,350 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam

FISHMEAL—5,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Capetown
2,500 bgs, Rankin Sea Products, Manta
1,324 bgs, F P Dow, Chimbote
1,935 bgs, Chimbote

GLUE—150 bgs, F P Dow, Manchester

LITHARGE—1,100 bgs, Ferro Enamel Corp, Acapulco

LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa
100 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Antwerp

MAGNESITE—672 bgs, Western Chemical Co, Rotterdam

NAPHTHA—200,218 bbls, Union Oil Co, Shimotsu

ORANGE PEEL—10 bgs, California Citrus Pulp Co, Naples

PEATMOSS—3,100 bls, Citizens Bank, Hamburg

—Continued on page 67

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats markets last week was the continued advance in crude coconut oil which was boosted ¾ cent at New York and on the Pacific coast for prompt and forward delivery. Light trading took place before the higher prices were announced. Copra also was stronger, with offers advanced $12.50 per ton. Offers both commodities from the Philippines were scarce. Refined, deodorized coconut oil was raised 1 cent per pound in some quarters.

Buying interest in edible oils lacked volume as consumers limited purchases to prompt needs. Cottonseed and corn oils were easy and slightly lower, while peanut oil advanced fractionally and soybean remained unchanged and steady.

Slightly better tone was noted in tallow and greases, the market rallying from the lows due to improved buying interest for soapers account. Most of the interest was centered in bleachable fancy tallow, which became firmer. Other grades also were unchanged and steadier. Cash lard was firm and closed fractionally higher.

In the industrial oils group, a steady tone prevailed, though buying interest was limited. Brazilian castor oil continued in a strong position, reflecting the strength of both the Brazilian and Indian primary markets. Offers of the former were scarcer and Indian oil was firm and higher. Demand for tung and oiticica oils was spotty, but prices were firm at current levels. Linseed oil continued in active request against current contracts, while new business was confined to fill-in needs. Crude menhaden oil commanded more interest for domestic and export delivery. Trading was reported light.

Soybean meal was steady and advanced 50 cents per ton for unrestricted delivery. Linseed meal was firmer, up $1 per ton. Cottonseed and peanut meals also advanced $1 per ton.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Refd., deod., 1c. per lb.
Copra, $12.50 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Lard, cash, ⅜c. per lb.
Linseed meal, ext., $1 per ton.
expeller, $2 per ton.
Peanut meal, $1 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton.
Wax, bees, crude, Afr., 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Olive oil, spot, 5c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(1910–1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 10, 1958
1 1.78	112.91	111.70	106.76

For Current Prices see page 10

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Firmness of imported oils stiffened this market. No. 1 Brazilian oil was closely held at 17c. to 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Offers from Brazil was reported nil and Indian oil was higher. Demand grades were unchanged and steady.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	2,454,030
Previous week	628,450	3,186,000
Corresponding week, 1958	762,300	.....
Total this year	20,468,150	77,152,000
Corresponding period, 1958	11,630,000	56,395,000

Coconut—Further strength featured this market. Prices were boosted ¾c. per pound, New York and ¾c. Pacific coast. Trading was light and spotty before the advance. Crude was advanced at 19c. per pound, New York and Pacific coast. pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, October; 18¾c., November and 18½c., December. At the New York market was lifted to 20c., tankcars, prompt delivery. Refined deoderized oil was lifted 1c. per pound in drums to 26c. to 27c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Corn—Trading was spotty. Crude was easy and sold at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures backed and filled last week on the New York Produce Exchange. However, the market remained steady, reflecting the firmness of soybeans and lard, closing practically unchanged for the week. Trading in cash oil was moderate and confined to actual requirements. Refined salad was offered at 13c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, but shadable on a firm bid.

Trading in crude was reported fairly active. Prices were ⅛c. lower, ranging from 9⅜c. to 10c. per pound, tankcars, Southeast as to location, 9⅝c. to 9¾c., Valley; 9⅜c., bid, Lubbock and 9½c., Waco. Cotton harvesting in the Southeast was about 90 percent completed in

Oils and Fats: August

Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering oils and fats production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks in August, 1959 (in millions of pounds).

	Cottonseed Oil	Soybean Oil	Corn Oil	Peanut Oil	Lard	Edible Tallow
Production:						
Crude oils	50.3	318.6	26.7	[2]7.2	[1]184.0	27.0
Refined oils[2]	51.2	283.1	27.8	8.3	xxx	xxx
Consumption in refining[2]	53.6	292.0	30.4	8.6	xxx	xxx
Stocks, end of month[3], total	166.1	386.6	26.9	19.3	100.3	23.9
Crude oils	36.3	188.5	16.3	11.1	xxx	xxx
Refined oils	129.8	198.1	10.6	8.2	xxx	xxx

Note: Total consumption of oils in each end product may exceed sum of detail since only major edible oils are shown separately.
[1] Source, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Lard production represents quantities rendered.
[2] Production of refined oils covers only once-refined oil. Degummed soybean oil is reported as crude oil.
[3] Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable and animal and other fats and oils "in process," (e.g. refined cottonseed includes stocks of stearin).

	Coconut Oil	Linseed Oil	Tallow & Grease	Tall Oil	Vegetable Foots
Production					
Crude	42.4	[1]58.9	[2]235.5	65.0	18.3
Refined[2]	34.3	(NA)	xxx	11.3	xxx
Consumed in refining[3]	37.0	19.2	xxx	(D)	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products[4], total	[5]53.6	38.8	145.3	59.2	13.9
Stocks[4]	44.6	105.0	322.8	142.0	35.2
Crude oils	31.5	[7]71.5	xxx	128.3	xxx
Refined oils	13.1	[8]33.5	xxx	13.7	xxx

NA—Not available.
(D)—Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
[1] Raw linseed oil only.
[2] Quantities rendered.
[3] Production of refined covers only once-refined oils. Tall oil used in refining excludes quantity used in fatty acids.
[4] Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable and animal) and other fats and oils "in process."
[5] Includes following amounts consumed as crude in Aug. and July respectively: 17.1 and 14.1.
[6] Includes raw and boiled linseed oil.
[7] Includes linseed oil other than raw and boiled.

	Castor Oil	Tung Oil	Palm Oil	Palm Kernel Oil	Fish Oil	Marine Mammal Oil
Production:						
Crude	(D)	....	....	27.5	0.5	xxx
Refined [1]	xxx	xxx	xxx	3.9	xxx	xxx
Consumed in refining [1]	xxx	xxx	xxx	4.3	xxx	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products[2], total	9.2	3.1	1.9	5.5	3.9	1.9
Stocks (crude and refined)[2]	26.6	44.1	13.8	15.6	71.1	50.5

(D)—Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
[1] Production of refined covers once-refined oils.
[2] Includes hydrogenated fats and other fats and oils in process.

WAXES

M. ARGÜESO & CO. INC.
441 Waverly Ave., Mamaroneck, N.Y.
Owens 8-8500 • Cable: MARGUESO • Established 1908

Importers and Refiners
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

the southern part of the belt and 50 percent in the northern.

The cotton crop was estimated as of October 1 at 14,692,000 bales by the Department of Agriculture against 14,687,000, September 1 and the 1958 production of 11,512,000 bales. The 1948-57 average is 14,146,000 bales.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, October 9, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		——Cents per Pound——		
Oct.	89	12.20	11.96	12.00@12.04
Dec.	203	12.06	11.83	11.86@11.90
March	215	12.04	11.85	11.89S
May	126	12.05	11.85	11.88@11.90
July	84	12.03	11.85	11.88@11.90
Sept.	48	11.80	11.78	11.75@11.78

Total sales and switches, 765 contracts.

The Department of Agriculture has announced a standby disposal plan for cottonseed acquired by the CCC under 1959-support program. Details of the plan are similar to those for 1958-crop cottonseed, except for a requirement insuring prompt delivery of cottonseed oil to CCC after receipt of seed by crushers. The plan will become effective only if prices for cottonseed decline below support levels in an area. Cottonseed will be offered to crushers on a competitive bid basis—crushers to pay support price for the seed, f.o.b., gin or other delivery point, to keep all of the products except the oil, and to submit bids at which they will sell to CCC the oil produced from the seed.

Under last year's operations, CCC received about 531,000 tons of cottonseed from which about 187 million pounds of cottonseed oil were acquired. All of the oil was later sold for export or domestic use.

Flaxseed—Export demand and short covering forced bids 8c. higher, with scattered trades at higher level. Market was narrow trading affair, many lacking confidence in current levels while, on the other hand, recent advances have not eased producer holding tendency. Official closing prices were at $3.50 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis.

The goverenment report estimated the flaxseed crop as of October 1 at 21,790,000 bushels against 24 million in the previous month and 1958 production of 40 million bushels. Stocks on farms October 1 totaled 9,467,000 bushels compared with a year ago.

Olive—Some easiness in the Spanish market was reflected locally and stocks of spot were off 5c. per gallon, ranging from $2.45 to $2.55 per gallon, drums, duty paid, according to quantity and seller. Tunisian oil was available at the same level. Prompt shipments from Spain declined to $54 to $55 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipping point, with sales reported at the lower figure. Tunisian oil was dull and merely nominal at $60 per 100 kilos, c. and f. New York, prompt shipment.

Peanut—Trading was quite active. Crude offers continued limited with sales at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was higher at 15c., tankcars, New York basis.

The 1960 peanut crop marketing quota was placed at 934,000 tons and allotment quota at 1,610,000 acres for picking and threshing peanuts, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture last week. The marketing quota is subject to approval by growers voting in a referendum to be held not later than Dec. 15, the exact date to be announced later. The referendum will be on quotas for the 1960, 1961 and 1962 crops.

Soybean—Trading in crude was reported spotty, chiefly for prompt requirements. Tankcars were moved at 8⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur; unrestricted October shipment. Refined salad was held at 11c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybeans crop was estimated at 529,793,000 bushels as of October 1 by the Department of Agriculture. This compared with 533 million bushels September 1 and 1958 production of 574 million bushels Soybean stocks on farms October 1 amounted to 529,793 bushels against about 2 million bushels a year ago.

Tung—Trading was reported light, but the market remained on a firm basis. Imported oil was maintained at 24c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt and later delivery. Drums was quoted from 25½c. to 26c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Domestic oil held at 22¾c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Copra—Firmer tone featured this market. Offers were scarce and higher. Prompt shipment was sold at $245 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, and was offered at $255.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was reported spotty. The market rallied somewhat following trading below current quotations and closed steadier. Yellow grease ranged from 5⅜c. to 5½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to seller and acid. Choice white was quoted from 6½c. to 6¾c., same basis. Export interest was moderate with light trading reported for forward shipment.

Lard—This market was steadier and higher. Cash lard was advanced to 8.20c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

The Department of Agriculture announced plans to purchase limited quantities of lard which will be distributed to the needy persons and state institutions. Details of purchase program will be sent to processors early this week.

Tallow—Market was irregular, but tone was steadier at the close following sales at concessions. Bleachable fancy was firmer, held from 6⅜c. to 6½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, according to seller. Prime ranged from 6c. to 6⅛c.; special, 5¾c. to 5⅞c. and No. 1, 5⅜c. to 5½c., same basis. Edible tallow was more or less nominal at 8½c., tankcars, delivered. Export business improved with moderate trading booked for forward shipment. Guaranteed fancy was quoted 8c. per pound, drums and 7c., bulk.

Output of inedible tallow and greases in the marketing year beginning October 1, 1959 is forecast at 3.3 billion pounds compared with 3.1 billion pounds estimated for the year just ended, department added.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Active demand continued for meal and production was readily absorbed for domestic and export account. This has stiffened the market and 41 percent meal was sold at $58 per ton, sacked, Memphis and Georgia, for October-December shipment. Alabama and South Carolina shipments were held at $61 per ton, same basis.

Linseed Meal—Firmer undertone developed in this market, sparked by additional export interest. Demand was limited from domestic buyers and withdrawals against old contracts only fair, crushers exterting principal efforts on getting supplies ordered out. Crushers quotations were unchanged at $68 a ton for 34 percent extracted meal. Re-sale offerings for prompt shipment were up $1 a ton at $66 to $66.50, deferred offerings 50c. under crusher quotes. Old process expeller, 32 percent, was higher at $74.50, October-December.

Peanut Meal—Good export and domestic demand strengthened the market. Offerings were still light, with sales of 45 percent meal reported up to $60 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama.

Soybean Meal—Additional substantial gains were scored in this market. Prices advanced 50c. for unrestricted billing following the President's decision to invoke the Taft-Hartley act. Continued rains in the harvesting area and the resultant small movement of soybeans caused an uncertain situation, but government selling filled in the gap. Meal, 44 percent, was held at $55-$55.50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

While tension in the wax market was lessened by the President invoking the Taft-Hartley Act in an effort to end the dock strike, consuming demand continued slow last week. Carnauba wax remained unchanged and firm for all grades. Stocks on spot were moderate and closely held. The strength of replacements from Brazil was a contributing factor. No. 3 Ceara crude was maintained at 79c. to 81c. per pound, spot, as to quantity with Parnahyba 2c. more. Refined grades also were unchanged and well held. Crude beeswax was firmer on spot and African was raised to 52c. to 52½c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Offers of crude from abroad continued scarce for all grades. Refined beeswax was maintained at prevailing levels. Other vegetable waxes were quiet and unchanged.

Oils Company Moves

Brazilian Industrial Oils, Inc., New York, has moved its headquarters to 82 Beaver street. The telephone number remains unchanged: DIgby 4-5393.

DIVISION HEAD: C. A. Gault, appointed manager of the solvent sales division of Anderson-Prichard Oil Corporation, Oklahoma City, Okla.

GSA Starts Selling Rubber From Stockpile This Week

General Services Administration will start selling natural rubber from the national stockpile this Friday (October 16).

The sale will be made in line with the independent offices appropriation act for 1960.

Sales will be for delivery from the stockpile in the current or succeeding three calendar months as in the past rotation program. In all sales, GSA will equalize freight with the purchaser with his normal port of entry in order to protect GSA's intransit privileges.

Sales will be negotiated by telephone on the basis of prevailing market prices in such a manner as to avoid disruption of the usual rubber market and at the same time protect the United States against avoidable loss.

Tungsten and Moly

—Continued from page 7

The bath is heated and is subjected to electrolysis.

A low-voltage charge, which molybdenum favors, is applied first and the molybdenum leaves the solution and is deposited on a cathode. A second cathode then is brought into the picture and the voltage is increased. Tungsten, preferring the higher voltage, then emerges from the solution and is deposited on the second cathode and the recovery cycle is complete.

High current efficiency, re-use of the electrolyte or bath, and modest electrical requirements are other features of the process that point to its economic feasibility, Mr. Zadra believes.

Unlike the large and complex commercial plants normally associated with tungsten recovery, tungsten-molybdenum installations employing the fused-bath electrolytic method probably would be small, the bureau reports.

Such compact electrolytic plants would permit economic shipment of tungsten and molybdenum to market from scheelite operations that might otherwise be unprofitable if they produced only scheelite concentrates for chemical processing into metal.

Lipsticks in No Danger

—Continued from page 3

FDA has indicated that it will comply with TGA's request for a hearing.

TGA has thirty days to file a request after publication in the *Federal Register*, and, Mr. Mayham believes, it's not likely that FDA will act with precipitate haste in setting a hearing date.

And the association might have a few trumps up its sleeve. "We will go into the hearing with a considerable amount of evidence, the nature of which I cannot disclose at the moment," Mr. Mayham says.

If FDA, after the hearing, again issues a "final" delisting order for the colors, any time during a ninety day appeal period, TGA could appeal to the courts, and the order would be stayed under normal circumstances, for as long as one, two or three years.

What TGA is hoping for between now and then is a color law permitting tolerances for drug and cosmetic use, Mr. Mayham indicated.

Calcium Carbide

—Continued from page 5

Union Carbide Olefins Company. The olefins company is the division of Union Carbide responsible for the production and sale of acetylene, ethylene, propylene, butadiene, and various other hydrocarbons as well as calcium carbide.

The calcium carbide produced at Sheffield will be shipped to Woodstock, Tenn, where it will be used by the olefins company to generate acetylene for use as a chemical raw material in the operations of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

During World War II, the company operated calcium carbide furnaces for the Tennessee Valley Authority at Muscle Shoals, Tenn.

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1—Louisville 4'6" x 40' Aluminum Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.

2—Link Belt 6'4" x 24' S.S. Roto Louvre Dryers.

1—Wyssmont 304 S.S. Turbo Dryer, 6'2" x 10'4" high, 24 shelves.

1—Baker Perkins 5'6" x 6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer or Mixer.

1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer.

1—Penn. Non-Clog Swing Hammermill 5060, Unused.

5—Raymond and Gayco Double Whizzer Air Separators: 18', 14', 8', 30".

2—Buflovak Monel Evaporators: 550 sq. ft.

4—Struthers Wells 2000 gals. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors.

1—#5 Mikro Atomizer, S.S.

3—Raymond #5057 low side Mills.

3—Swenson Walker Crystallizers 30' long.

1—Dialyzers 304 S.S., 120 leaves.

2—Buflovak 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers.

3—Tyler Hummer 4' x 10' type 38 Vibrating Screens.

1—Oliver 100 sq. ft. Vertical Pressure Filter, 304 S.S.

2—5000 gal. Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.

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1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox steel jktd. agtd. Reactor.

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1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Tank 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.

8—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 942, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.

1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

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1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Cont.

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1—Bird 36" x 50" 347 S.S. Solid Bowl Continuous Centrifuge.

2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.

1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector, 15 HP, 304 S.S.

1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perf. basket.

2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rot. Vac. vapor-tite housing.

1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.

1—Niagara 36H110 horiz. Filter 110 sq. ft. 304 S.S.

2—#12 Sweetland, 36 leaves, 4" centers, 500 sq. ft.

2—#10 Sweetland, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

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3—Buflovak Vac. shelf, 20—60" x 80" shelves.

1—Devine Vac. Shelf, 19—59" x 78" shelves.

1—Devine Vac. Shelf, 10—40" x 43" shelves.

2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9' Atmospheric Single Drum.

1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Rotary Vacuum, 316 S.S. Unused.

2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 6' x 25', 6' x 50'.

1—Traylor 30" x 18' S.S. Rotary Dryer.

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1—Baker Perkins #15JUUM, 100 gal. jktd. dispersion mixer, 100 HP.

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM 150 gal. jktd. sigma blades, Vacuum, 60 HP.

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FIRST MACHINERY LIQUIDATES HUGE CHEMICAL PLANT

12 BUILDINGS MUST BE EVACUATED—EVERY PIECE OF EQUIPMENT MUST BE REMOVED WITHIN A FEW WEEKS

UNITS STILL SET UP CONNECTED WHERE USED

Location at 65—9th Street Just FIVE MINUTES from our Headquarters in the heart of DOWNTOWN BROOKLYN

Blaw Knox Stainless Steel Dryer, 54" x 30', with accessories

Buflovak Stainless Rotary Hot Air Dryer; 5' x 30', complete

5 Jacketed Roasters or Rotary Dryers, 4' x 12'3", with MONEL Shaft and MONEL Blades

MIKRO No. 6 Atomizer with 20 H.P. Motor

Smidth Steel, Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills, 5' x 5'

Bird 24" x 24" MONEL & Rubber Cont. Hor. Centrifuges

Oliver Continuous Rotary Panel Type VACUUM FILTERS, 8' x 8' and 8' x 10'—Acid Resistant

2 Buffalo Cast Lead Evaporators, 5' & 6' dia., with Barometric Condensers and Accessories (Coiled)

Buflovak 6' Cast Iron Calandria, complete with copper tubes and Salt Separator

35 CRYSTALLIZERS, Rubber and Lead Lined, Agitated, 800 Gal. and other capacities

Rubber Lined and SOLID LEAD Single Effect Evaporators

2 SHARPLES MODEL M 4 P Super Centrifuges in MONEL

HUGE QUANTITY OF TANKS, Rubber & Lead Lined, Steel, Stainless and Glass Lined (all sizes)

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LISTS THOUSANDS OF UNITS CHOICE PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

MIXERS
All Types
4949 D2—Baker Perkins Stainless steel ¼ Gal. Lab. Mixer with Dispersion Arms, Cover and XPL Motor
4702 B2—J. H. Day Lab. Size Double Arm Mixer; 9" x 5½" x 8½" motorized
4551 S8—J. H. Day Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Z Armed Mixer; 18" x 18" x 20" Bowl; motorized
4955 M15—J. H. Day 10 gal. Double Arm (Sigma) Mixer
M26 M4—Baker Perkins 50 gal. Jacketed Mixer; Model JEM; cored arms nabem; 50 HP Motor
M26 B4—J. H. Day Imperial Stainless Steel 30 Gal. Vacuum Mixer with 30 HP XPL Motor
M25 401—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Mixer; S. S. 33" x 36"; 20 HP Motor
2160—W. & P. Type Jktd. Double Arm 100 Gal. Mixers geared both ends
4472 G1—Baker Perkins Size 15 Model J1/E 1nn Gal. Jacketed Mixer with Hydraulic Tilt
5070 F3-4—Stainless Steel Double Vacuum Mixers; 150 gal.; 44" x 44" x 36" with cored blades; 40 HP Motors
4742—Baker Perkins Size 16 "UMM Double Arm Dispersion Type Mixer 240 gal. holding; 150 gal. working; Compression Cover
4271 D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 Class "B" Type VII Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms; 200 Gal. 250 Gal. Jktd
M25-501—J. H. Day Stainless 250 Gal. Jktd Mixer with Sigma arms geared both ends
4409 D—8 Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers; 300 gal. working; Size 19 with Hydraulic Tilt
4343 D—7 Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers Sigma Double Arms; Size 17; 200 gal. working
4702 B1—J. H. Day Cincinnatus Stainless Steel 300 Gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer
5070 F1-2—Stainless Lined Double Sigma Vacuum Mixers; 500 Gal. 55" x 50" x 44"; with 60 HP Motors
M26 B2—Readco 750 Gal. Jktd. (ASME) Mixer with Vacuum Bowl; Sigma Arms; 200 HP Motor
M26 B1—W. & P. 1200 Gal. Type X-UKE Class E3; Jktd. Sigma Arms Mixer; 150 HP Motor
4921 T53—Baker Perkins Hexagonal Jacketed Baratte; 150 Gal. good for Vacuum; 36" x 39"
M26 H702—2 Baker Perkins Ko-Kneaders Model K300 Jacketed for Heating or Cooling; 12" diameter steel barrel
R1 E102—Farrell Birmingham No. 6 Banbury Mixer with 2 Speed 200/400 HP Motor
4261—Jacketed Crusher; 103 G-l. 36" x 24"; bevel gear drive
5048 G10—Simpson Intensive Mixer 18" x 8"; with 9" Mutler Model EAG 3; diameter
3668-H1—Lancaster Intensive Mixer No. 3; 45½"; 5½ cu. ft.
4883—Simpson Intensive Mixer; 6' x 20"; 20 HP
2682—J. H. Day Jacketed Egg Clipper Mixer; 20" x 20" x 20"
4499 F1—J. H. Day Clipper Emulsifier No. 5; Gal. Jacketed; 21" x 20" x 20" x 20"
3333—Sprout Waldron Mixers; 293 cu. ft. 5' dia. x 10' long; center discharge
4995—J. H. Day Size G Double Ribbon Mixer; 62.5 cu. ft.
3427 P5—Marquette Paddle Mixer, 24" x 12' long
5013 H2—J. H. Day Jacketed Double Ribbon Mixer; 4' x 8'
4831 D16—Readco Jacketed Ribbon Blender; 12 cu. ft. 72" x 18" in STAINLESS with 5 HP Motor
M26 A62—Robinson Stainless Steel Jacketed Ribbon Blender 25" x 64" x 24"; 3 HP
M29 A402—Struthers Wells Rotary Blender 6' x 6' with 20 HP Motor
5005—Blaw Knox Conical Blender 9'6" Dia; 10,000 lb.
5002 G2—Patterson Rotary Blender Type B; 20 cu. ft.
4514 S2—Stainless Steel Tumbling Batch Mixer; 17 cu. ft.; 42" x 16" cones; motorized 3 HP
1793 D8—J. H. Day 2½ Gal. Pony Mixer; Stainless Paddles and Can; ½ HP Motor
5071G—J. H. Day Pony Mixers; 8 gal. and 15 gal. sizes
4954 M34—Ross 25 Gal. Pony Mixer with 2 S/S Cans
8020 S4—Ajax Food or Cake Mixer; 4 Speed; 5 HP Aut. Timer; 110 quart
3492 P1—Heavy duty Post Mixers with 6' shafts and cans 24" x 28"
4305 P3—Baker Perkins Cascade Mixer Installation; fully jacketed 250 PSI; Type 316 Stainless
4676—Sturtevant No. 10 Tumbling Batch Blender; 300 cu. ft. 10' Diameter x 9'

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Portable and Fixed Agitators Top or side entering from fractional horse power to 10 HP various speeds . . . various metals

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CONDENSERS

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FIRST MACHINERY CORPORATION

209-289 TENTH STREET, BROOKLYN 15, N. Y. • STerling 8-4672

JUST PURCHASED

1—BAKER-PERKINS #16-JYEM2, 150 gal. sigma mixer, jkt.

1—Kennedy 7' x 9' continuous ball mill, 1948, 150 HP.

1—Link-Belt #604-18 roto-louvre dryer, 6'4" dia. x 18' long.

1—Link-Belt #310-20 Roto-Louvre dryer, 3'10" x 20'.

1—RAYMOND 50", 5-roller hi-side mill, rebuilt.

1—1300 gal. T304 SS kettle, jacket, 5 HP XP agit.

1—6' x 7' x 100' rotary Kiln, ½" shell.

1—750 gal. T304 SS clad reactor, jacket, 10 HP TEFC agit.

24—Sharples #16 Super centrifugals, inconel.

IN STOCK

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 3' f., rot. vac. filters, pressure precoat, T316SS, ASME.
1—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 8' f. rotary vacuum filter, UNUSED, precoat.
1—Niagara #510-28 vert. pressure leaf filter, T316 SS, 500 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #36H-110 horiz. leaf filter, T304 SS, 100 sq. ft.
1—Sparkler #33-S-28 filter, T304 SS, 150 sq. ft.
24—Sharples #16 super centrifugals, Inconel Bowls, covers, 3 HP. TEFC motors.
8—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, T304 SS. (sep. & clarif.).
2—Sharples #18-V Super, vapor-tite, tinned-steel, 3 HP.
2—Bird horiz. contin. Centrifugals: 18" x 28", T304 SS or steel.
3—Bird type CH, 24" x 24", Monel slotted screen, continuous.

DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

71—Baker-Perkins size #17, 200 gal. working capacity, jacketed, sigma or duplex blades, mechanical, hydraulic, or counterweight tilt mechanisms.
2—Baker Perkins #15-VI-BBC, 100 gal., sigma, jktd., 25 HP.
1—J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma-blade, T316 SS, 10 HP.
3—Baker-Perkins sigma-blade, steel: 100, 50 gal.

ROTARY DRYERS — KILNS

1—7'6" dia. x 60' long Kiln, ½" welded shell.
2—7'6" dia. x 100' long kiln, ½" shell, firing hood, 30 HP M-R.
1—9' x 100' Vulcan Kiln, ⅝" shell.
1—8' dia. x 125' long Kiln, ⅝" shell (2) tires.
1—11' dia. x 155' long Traylor kiln, ¾" welded shell.
1—6' x 7' x 100' Kiln, ½" shell.
4—8'8" x 70' dryers, Hardinge class #XA-18, ⅝" shell.
1—7' x 50' dryer, Allis-Chalmers, ⅝" shell, 50 HP.
1—6' x 50' Louisville steam-tube dryer, 15 HP M-R.
1—6' x 25' Louisville rotary steam-tube dryer.
4—Dryers: 5'6" x 50', 4'9" x 30', 4'6" x 40'.
2—Stainless steel dryers: 4' x 12'6", 3' x 10'6".
1—3' x 15' rotary dryer, Everdur metal construction.
1—Link-Belt Mono-tube dryer, 2' x 10', model #24-10.
2—4' dia. Spray Dryers, Western Precip., T304 SS, pilot size, elec. heating.

MILLS

1—Kennedy 7' x 9' contin. ball mill, 1948, 150 HP.
1—Penna. non-clog hammermill, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun 4'x8' rod mill, 50 HP.
4—Allis-Chalmers 5'x22' ball-tube mills, 150 HP.
1—Raymond #5057 Hi-side roller mill, 5-rolls.
1—Raymond 66" 6-roll, mill, 200 HP.
1—Babcock & Wilcox pulverizer, type E-32, 75 HP.
10—Batch Pebble mills: 8'x10', 6'x8', 5'x6', 6'x5', etc.
4—Jaw crushers: 36"x15", 20"x6", 18"x9", 8"x6".
3—Ink or paint mill (3-roll): 9"x24", 6"x14".

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CHEMICAL PLANT
ORANGE, TEXAS

REPRESENTATIVES ON PREMISES

2—Read 1800 cu. ft. T304 SS weigh hoppers, w/AJAX "Lo-veyor" shaker conveyors.
3—Worthington 160 ton vacuum steam-jet refrigeration units.
3—18,000 gal Aluminum vert. tanks, cone bottom.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES

2—3,500 gal. kettles, Struthers-Wells, 7' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, 11/32" shell, dished heads, 11 turns, SS coil, 10# jacket, two-speed agitator, 40/20 HP.
1—2850 gal., 6' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, horiz. still kettle.
2—2,250 gal. reactors, T316 SS, shell, jacket, 3 HP agit.
1—2,200 gal. reactor, T316 SS, VACUUM, Jkt. & Agit.

COLUMNS — STAINLESS STEEL

1—110" dia. Vulcan scrubber, T316 SS, 10 traps on 12" centers, 252 caps.
1—96" dia. Vulcan scrubber, 10 T316 SS trays 12" centers, 276 caps.
2—96" dia. Vulcan columns, 30 trays, T316 SS, 272 caps per tray.
2—60" dia. x 13' high, Vulcan scrubbers, 10 trays, 100 caps tray, 12" centers.
1—48" dia. column, 30 trays, 66' high, T304 ELC SS.
1—42" dia. T316 SS packed column vacuum.
3—30" dia. packed columns, 27' high, T316 SS.
3—24" dia. Vulcan bubble cap columns, 12 trays, T316 SS, 18" spacing, vac.
2—20" dia. T316 SS packed columns, 30' & 25' high, T316 SS.

COLUMNS — COPPER

1—72" dia. Vulcan bubble cap copper column, 46'10" high, 40 trays, Vacuum.
3—48" bubble cap copper columns, 31' & 45' high, Vacuum.
1—24" dia. column, 25'8½" long, 20—trays, vacuum.

FILTERS — CRYSTALLIZERS — CENTRIFUGALS

1—Alco 110 sq. ft. T316 SS pressure leaf filter.
2—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS, 20 HP.
2—Sharples #16P, pressurtite, T304 SS.
4—1200 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 5' dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
7—560 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 3'6" dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
1—Elmco 18" dia. x 24" face rot. vac. filter, T304 SS, precoat.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—17,650 gal., 9' dia. x 36' long, T316 SS, ¼" shell, ⅜" dished heads, w/coil.
1—2,850 gal. 6' dia. x 12' long, horiz., dished heads, vacuum.
3—2,750 gal., 7' x 8', vert., dished heads.
12—2,300 gal. 7' dia. x 8' high, T316 SS, ¼" shell, coils (some with agitators).
5—2,250 gal., 6'6" O.D. x 8' high ¼" shell, vertical (some jacketed).
2—1900 gal., 6' x 8', vert. dished heads, VACUUM.
4—1,200 gal., 5' dia. x 7' high, dished top, 42" deep cone bot. vac.
7—560 gal., 3'6" dia. x 7' high, ¼", dished top, 4' deep cone bot. vac.
6—685 gal. vert., T316 SS, open top, int. coils.

CONDENSERS — HEAT EXCHANGERS — COOLERS

1—2000 sq. ft., T316 SS, removable bundle.
2—1450 sq. ft., T316 SS, removable bundle.
14—800 & 750 sq. ft. T316 SS, removable bundle.
75—T316 SS condensers & exchangers: 886, 750, 427, 425, 410, 400, 300, 264, 250, 235, 200, 150, 125, 54, 47, 50 sq. ft.
15—Cupro-Nickel exchangers: 1070 to 50 sq. ft.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

50—T316 SS Pumps, 1" to 6", 1 HP to 20 HP.
2000—Valves, T316 SS up to 10". Flanged valves, globe or gate.
10000'—T316 SS tubing; 1", 2", 3" etc., up to 12".
1—Otis Elec. Elevator, automatic, 5000#, 75 FPM.
4—Buffalo T316 SS blowers, 5600, 2330 cfm, 50 HP.
2—St. St. bucket elevators, 60' and 45' high.
1—2,100 gal. aluminum tank, 6' dia. x 10' high, coils.
1—1,000 gal. copper tank, 7'6" dia. x 3' high, ⅛".
18—Separators, T316 SS, 22" x 8' overall depth, cone type.
1—Croll-Reynolds #21 jet vacuum air pump, capacity 50# per hour.

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1407 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

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EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

4—Alco type 316 SS jacketed kettles with turbine agitators and drives, 3,000 gal. capacity, 50# jacket.

1—Allied Steel Products type 316 SS jacketed reactor, 750 gal.

1—Edgemoor type 316 SS jacketed reactor, 750 gal.

1—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, complete with anchor type agitator and drive, 75# jacket, 25# internal.

1—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, complete with Impeller type agitator, baffle and drive, 75# jacket, 25# internal.

1—Buflovak SS jacketed 300 gal. reactor.

1—Bird 32" x 50" SS solid bowl, continuous centrifuge.

1—Stokes SS rotary vacuum dryer, 2' x 6'.

1—Tolhurst SS 20" suspended type centrifuge with perforated basket, complete with motor and plow.

3—Tolhurst center slung centrifuges, 30", rubber lined perforated baskets and motors.

2—Louisville SS rotary dryers, 8' x 50'.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 36H-110-3.

4—Link Belt steel roto louver dryes, Model 207-10, 310-16, 604-20, 1003-30.

1—Traylor rotary dryer, 4' x 40'.

1—Oliver type 316 SS rotary vacuum precoat filter, 3' x 4'.

9—Davis SS heat exchangers, 230 sq. ft. New.

3—Oliver SS rotary vacuum pressure precoat filters, 5'3" x 8'.

16—Davis SS heat exchangers, 145 sq. ft. New.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS heat exchanger, 330 sq. ft.

1—Struthers Wells type 304 SS heat exchanger, 485 sq. ft.

2—Condenser Sevice type 316 SS heat exchangers, 350 sq. ft.

1—Vulcan type 347 SS bubble cap column, 4' dia. x 28 trays.

1—Baker Perkins size 16, type UUEM, 150 gal. double arm jacketed dispersion mixer, complete with compression cover and 100 HP motor.

1—Simpson, Size 0, Type M. muller.

1—Simpson 18" muller.

2—Sturtevant #7 Dustless Type 304 SS batch blenders, New.

1—Industrial type 316 SS jacketed vacuum rotary blender, 12 cu. ft. complete.

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CENTRIFUGALS—12", 30", 40" & 48".
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Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Vac. Shelf & Rotary Dryers.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—Vallez type 49, with 41 Stainless covered leaves.
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FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals.
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Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Steel, Alum & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH, Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
Spr. Wald, Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30", 16" x 40"
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15 & 40.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Sturtev. 1 ton Drum Blender 10 HP.
Day 1000# horiz. Dry Spiral Mixer.
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2—OLIVER PRESS. PRECOAT FILTERS, 5'3" x 3'—Type 316 S.S.
4—RIBBON BLENDERS, 2500 gallons, Roller bearings, stuffing boxes.
3—SIFTERS—READCO, 36" x 78".
1—AUTOCLAVE, 50 gal. S.S. 2000 lb. press.
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1—AT&M 24" S.S. Solid Basket.

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EQUIPONOMICS

HOMOGENIZER — Manton Gaulin, S.S. Model 500E, 500 GPH, 5000 PSI.
OLIVER VACUUM FILTER—S.S. 316. 3' x 6 Complete (1954)
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel, Susp;
FILTER PRESS—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1½" Rubber Covered Frames.
HARDINGE Conical Ball Mill, 4½' x 16".
SIFTERS—Rotex 2 deck, 40" x 60"; 5 deck, 40" x 120"; 20" x 48", 2 Deck.
EVAPORATOR—Single effect, S.S. VRC, 250 sq. ft., Blaw Knox 1953. Complete.
BLENDERS—400#, 1250#, 3000#.
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2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. motors—$2750.00 ea.
4—Link-Belt Vibrating Screens 4' x 8'—$1050.00 ea.
2—30" Sperry Filters, closed del., 3-eye, 39-plates, 40-frames—$1950.00 ea.
1—42" Sperry Filter 40-plates, 41-frames, hyd. closing, open del.—$2500.
1—International Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 48" x 60", 15 H.P. Unibrake Motor, 2-drums balls. Like new—$3200.
1—Schutz-O'Neill Pulverizer 22", Style D.
1—Sparkler Filter 18" dia., 7-plates, 316 Stainless-Steam Jacketed.
1—2 qt. Sigma Blade S.S. Mixer, with motor.
1—250 gal. Kettle, nickel jacket, 100#, A.S.M.E.
2—Axial Flow Fans with 7½ H.P. motors—$750.00 ea.
1—430 S.S. Tank 3000 gal. vert. ⅜ plate, with 2 pc. cover.
High Pressure Boilers with Oil Burners & Controls—new 8 used—6 to 500 H.P.
Tanks—Steel, Stainless Steel & Wood.
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1—Tolhurst 48" suspended centrifuge, perforated stainless steel basket.
1—54" x 35' monel clad Louisville steam tube dryer.
2—J H Day 14" x 30"—3 roll high speed mills.
1—Oliver 1' x 1' type 316 stainless steel rotary vacuum filter.
5—Stokes tablet presses, R-4, R, T, F, RD-3.
2—30" copper coating pans.
1—Devine 40" x 43"—17 shelf vacuum shelf dryer.
1—Stokes 138-B stainless steel vacuum shelf dryer.
2—Sterilizers 20" x 36", 2' x 3' x 5'.
2—Patterson 4' x 4' jacketed steel ball mills, 250 gallons.
1—Baker-Perkins 1 gallon stainless steel jacketed double arm mixer.
2—Fitzpatrick comminuters models D and K.

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For Sale: Hardinge—Conical Pebble Mill—Continuous 6' x 48" Burrstone Lined, with Motor, Feeder, Blower. 3—Impact Pulverizers—Latest type, Self separating, Self conveying, with 40 hp motors. Bauer Attrition Mill—2-10 hp Motors. Tyler—new 18" x 48", 2 deck totally enclosed Vibrating Screen. 2—new—100 C.F.M. Dust Collectors and Larger. Jeffrey—Hammermill—12" x 20". Conical—Bottom Tanks, Bins, Vibrating Feeders, Electric Pumps. Joseph Adams, 1700 Orthodox St., Phila., 24, Penna. Phone—Jefferson 3-4296.

MACHINECRAFT

Stokes 3 DDS2. 2 DS3
Baker Perkins, 150 and 100 gal. S.S. 2 arm.
40 HP & 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hydr. tilt.
Blaw-Knox 2 gal. S.S. Autoclave 5,000 lb.
Vulcanizer 60" x 9' 125 lbs.
Sweetland #2 all stainless.
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2 Proctor & Schwartz finned Drum Driers.
Continuous Stripping Column 2 x 13.
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ECH SPECIALS

Sturtevant 1 ton #3 Blender, 7' drum.
Rotex #42 Sifter 40" x 84", 2 Surface.
Pfaudler 1500 gal. Glass Tank; closed top.
Gen. American 42"x120" Twin Drum Dryer.
Gruendler "BB" Whirlbeater Hammer Mill.
BP Jktd. Mixer, 100 gal. w'k'g. cored arms.
Nash Hytor, Vac. Pump, #6, 40 HP motor.
Buflovak 316 SS 3'x20' Rot. Vac. Dryer, 10HP.
2—Mikro's—Bantam & 1S1 with 5 hp mtrs.
RIB. BLENDERS, all sizes, NEW & USED.

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Silicone Alloy Waterproofing

—Continued from page 7

sistance of the fabric while being worn, according to Mr. Irvine.

"Knit dresses, of which only seven percent were made of cotton in 1955, now claim 35 percent of that market," he said. "In knitted nightwear, cotton garments have more than doubled their percentages of the market."

400 Attend Conference

The conference, sponsored by the National Cotton Council, drew a record attendance of almost 400 research scientists, textile finishers and chemical manufacturers.

In another presentation Arnold M. Sookne, associate director, Harris Research Laboratories, Inc., Washington, D.C. reported successful development of a new epoxy resin finish for wash and wear cottons.

Mr. Sookne suggested a blend of the new epoxy resin with lower cost resins to produce a finish which could find wide commercial acceptance.

Three other papers were presented which described basic research in finishing. Wilson A. Reeves of USOA discussed the possibility of curing the resin when the cotton fiber is swollen to a certain degree so that wrinkle recovery will be effective when the fabric is wet as well as when dry. This would eliminate drip drying.

The housewife could choose either to tumble dry or damp dry by conventional methods any cotton item which has both wet and dry wrinkle recovery.

Dr. Giuliana C. Tesoro, J. P. Stevens & Co., Garfield, N. J., for the first time gave conclusive evidence that the wash-and-wear chemicals furnish a "memory" for the position in which the fabric was cured by cross-linking the fiber molecules rather than by resin formation.

Dr. Hermann Rath, German Textile Research Institute, Reutlingen-Stuttgart, Germany, presented a theoretical discussion on the application of resin finishes to cotton. Dr. Rath, a leading German authority on textile finishing, proposed the possibility of spraying the resin solution on the cotton fabric rather than the current practice of immersing it in a resin bath.

Statement of the ownership management, circulation, etc., required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, published weekly except semi-weekly the last week in February and the last week in August at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1959.

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That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above was 10,894.

(Signed) William S. Auchincloss, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of September, 1959.

(Signed) Eleanor H. Buxbaum, Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1961.)

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Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 42

colored stocks, and it disperses readily when mixed into natural and synthetic rubbers by conventional methods.

Concerning storage stability, Naugatuck states that **"Celogen-AZ"** is stable under normal conditions. The company recommends that the product should be stored away from hot steam pipes, free flames, direct sunlight, sparks and other sources of heat. **"Celogen-AZ"** is nonflammable in that it is self-extinguishing when a flame is directed upon it is removed.

"Celogen-AZ" is said to be somewhat soluble in polyalkylene glycols. It is, however, insoluble in benzene, ethylene dichloride, acetone and water. According to Naugatuck, **"Celogen-AZ"** has found wide acceptance in many applications. Since it blows by releasing nitrogen, it is particularly adapted for use in unicellular products where low gas loss by diffusion is required; **"Celogen-AZ"** gives unicellular products a fine and uniform cell structure. It can be used in neoprene automotive rubber products for vibration dampening, and it finds application in low density expanded plastics (PVC) for the plastisol method for use in insulation.

Chelating, Sequestering Agents

Geigy Industrial Chemicals, division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, has on the market **"Sequestrenes,"** ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid derivatives. They are **"Sequestrene AA, NA2, NA3T, NA4** and **A."** The first four are white, non-hygroscopic crystalline powders, and **"Sequestrene A"** is a clear, colorless liquid.

According to Geigy, **"Sequestrene"** is insoluble in hot or cold water as well as in the common organic solvents such as alcohol, acetone, ether and benzol. The alkali salts of **"Sequestrene,"** unlike the polyphosphates, are non-colloidal.

Nor do the **"Sequestrene"** salts, continues Geigy, precipitate cationic surface active agents or proteins; they have no tanning properties as does hexametaphosphate, and furthermore, Geigy states that they have no wetting, detergent or penetrating action. Dispersing power, on the other hand, is said to be fairly well developed.

With regard to stability properties, Geigy claims that **"Sequestrene"** salts are fairly stable compounds; they are stable on prolonged heating at 150°C. although the hydrates will loose water of crystallization over 100°C. **"Sequestrene"** salts are said to be stable in acid (10 percent sulfuric acid) or alkaline (15 percent sodium hydroxide) solution. Stability to oxidizing agents is limited, however, although not in such a way as to preclude the use of **"Sequestrene"** with oxidizing agents such as peroxides in bleaching compounds. Discussing another stability trait of **"Sequestrene,"** Geigy says that aqueous solutions of **"Sequestrene"** do not support mold growth as does citrate, nor do these solutions hydrolyze or deteriorate as do aqueous solutions of polyphosphates.

Concerning the effect of pH on **"Sequestrene"** compounds, the company has noted that it is a less efficient complexing agent as the pH decreases, and that there is no real change in complexing efficiency above pH 8.5. Increase in temperature is said to result in decreased stability of the metal-EDTA complex, but the effect is negligible.

"Sequestrene" complexes find many applications in such industries as agriculture in spray chemical and mineral nutrition; in cosmetics, such as shampoos, hair rinses and dentifrice; in foods and beverages; in germicides such as quaternaries, phenolics and mercurials.

"Aluminum Chelate PEA-1" is a chelating agent commercially available from Harshaw Chemical Company. **"Aluminum Chelate PEA-1"** is a derivative of aluminum isopropylate in which one isopropoxide group is replaced by ethyl acetoacetate. The resultant liberated isopropyl alcohol has been removed. The issuing compound is said to be di-functional, and possess two reactive isopropoxide groups. With the addition of the chelate group a six membered ring is formed which stabilizes the polymerization of the parent alkoxide and produces a product which remains liquid.

According to Harshaw, their product is very reactive with water, hydroxyl groups, carboxyl groups, nitrogen and sulfur containing polyalcohols. This pale yellow in color aluminum chelate is said to be 100 percent solids and to contain 9.3 to 10.0 percent aluminum.

Harshaw claims that **"Aluminum Chelate PEA-1"** greatly lessens the chances of hydrolysis in a product because the bonding of the chelating group is such that the two alkoxide groups present only are hydrolyzed by moisture. With the replacement of the alkoxide groups by chelating groups, susceptibility to hydrolysis is further diminished. The company goes on to explain that **"Aluminum Chelate PEA-1"** has improved solubility properties over its parent alkoxide since the presence of the chelate group overcomes the association tendencies.

Soluble in aromatic aliphatic and chlorinated solvents, Harshaw says that the isopropoxide groups of their chelate exchange readily with higher alcohols to liberate isopropanol. Higher molecular weight aluminum chelates can be prepared in this way thus yielding less active compounds and reducing tendencies toward hydrolysis.

To list a few of the applications suggested by Harshaw, **"Aluminum Chelate PEA-1"** is used in curing of epoxy resins and phenolic resins, in the modification of drying oils and resins, and the hydrophobing of textiles.

Aliphatic Organics

—Continued from page 43

to 58,500,000 pounds.

Glycerine disappearance for the first eight months of this year totaled 171,500,000 pounds as compared with the disappearance of 153,400,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1958.

It is a little too soon to say what the demand pattern for October will be. However, it is pointed out that some extra buying was evident last month as consumers beefed up their inventories in anticipation of an October 1 price advance. How much extra buying went on will tell in this month's sales, observers say.

Methanol—Trade sources note fairly routine withdrawals for solvent and chemical use. Use of methanol as antifreeze has continued on the downgrade in recent years. The outlet to anti-detonent injection fluids holds good potential, it is said. Formaldehyde demand has formed another steady outlet this year. In the latter market area, some sources report a slight downturn in demand this month.

Price of methanol was unchanged at levels established April 1 of this year when a 4c. per gallon advance was put into effect.

Tariff Commission reported output in the first eight months of the year at 977.9 million pounds. Output in July, the latest month reported by the Commission, showed a total of 147.8 million pounds produced.

Pentaerythritol—The market is adequately supplied. Since the major end-use for PE is in alkyd resins, the shortage of napthalene and phthalic anhydride has slowed things somewhat. Prices are unchanged at 31c. per pound, bgs., c.l., dlvd.; 32c. per pound, bgs., l.c.l., same basis.

Tariff Commission figures on production of pentaerythritol show 53.7 million pounds turned out in 1954. Total for the following year was 61.2 million pounds; 1956, 57.1 million pounds; 1957 output was 56.6 million; last year, 53.3 million pounds; and for the first seven months of this year, 36.1 million pounds.

Imports at US Ports

—Continued from page 58

PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Yokohama

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—272,384 bbls, Sunland Refining Corp, Bandar Mashur
315,623 bbls, Union Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
116,355 bbls, Texaco Inc, Points Pierre
56,607 tons, Union Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
145,800 bbls, Richfield Oil Co, Punta Cardon

POLLACKLIVER OIL—75 dms, Yokohama

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—900 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
537 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires

RUTILE SAND—19,929 bgs, Brisbane

SODIUM CHLORATE—666 dms, Marseille

STARCH—600 bgs, Bremen

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,560 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
1,675 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok

UREA—800 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester

ZINC OXIDE—4,924 bgs, London

ZIRCON SAND—3,944 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane
1,006 bgs, Brisbane

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—66 dms, Antwerp

ARSENIC—62 bbls, Horneborg
198 bbls, Tampico

ASBESTOS FIBER—5,520 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
2,200 bgs, Phila National Bank, Lourenco Marques

BENZOL—58,244 bbls, Oil Chemical Products Corp, Hamburg

BONE—639 tons, Baugh & Son, Rosario

CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,600 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp

CALCIUM GLUCONATE—40 dms, Copenhagen

CASEIN—264 bgs, National Casein Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Gdynia
400 bgs, Melbourne

CASSIA—61 bls, Rotterdam

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,960 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Naples
1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples

CLAY—680 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen

CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Glasgow

CRYOLITE, SYNTHETIC—400 bgs, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Genoa

FUEL OIL—108,426 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz

GYPSUM, CRUDE—4,642 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
7,301 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows

HEXANOL—60 dms, Hamburg

LICORICE ROOT—4,055 bls, MacAndrews & Forbes, Kyllini

MAGNESITE—1,895 bgs, Cochin

PEATMOSS—2,250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
600 bls, E Dunwoody, Rotterdam
1,200 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus

PEPPER, BLACK—800 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—116,933 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
202,283 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Punta de Palmas
126,050 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bachaquero
126,715 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
105,938 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
32,026 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
327,293 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
191,620 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
119,000 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—1,667 bgs, Rotterdam

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,018 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires

SODIUM ANTIMONIATE—500 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, Hamburg

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,900 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai

UREA—1,280 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow

VANILLA BEANS—11 cs, Mombasa

WATTLE EXTRACT—1,071 bgs, Tan American Corp, Durban
1,100 bgs, Olsen Importing Co, Beira

YACCA GUM—103 bgs, Chemical Bank, Port Adelaide

ZIRCON SAND—10,998 bgs, Brisbane
1,000 bgs, Sydney
2,600 bgs, Melbourne

San Francisco

CALCIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, P W Bellingall, Antwerp

CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam

CASEIN—666 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, J R Spellacy, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, N Rubens & Co, Buenos Aires

CASEIN—100 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
1,120 bgs, Western Dairy Products, Auckland

CELERY SEED—86 bgs, Chili Products Corp, Bombay

COCONUT OIL—285 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila

COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu

FISHMEAL—400 tons, Marine Midland Trust Co, Chimbote
95 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Chimbote
38 tons, Callao
755 tons, Chimbote

HOOF & HORNMEAL—500 bgs, Rio de Janeiro

LIVERMEAL—546 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires

PEATMOSS—500 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Hamburg
1,250 bls, Hamburg

PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
168 bgs, Singapore

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—610 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires

SODIUM PERBORATE—200 bgs, Antwerp

VANILLA BEANS—4 cs, Williams Dimond & Co, Papeete

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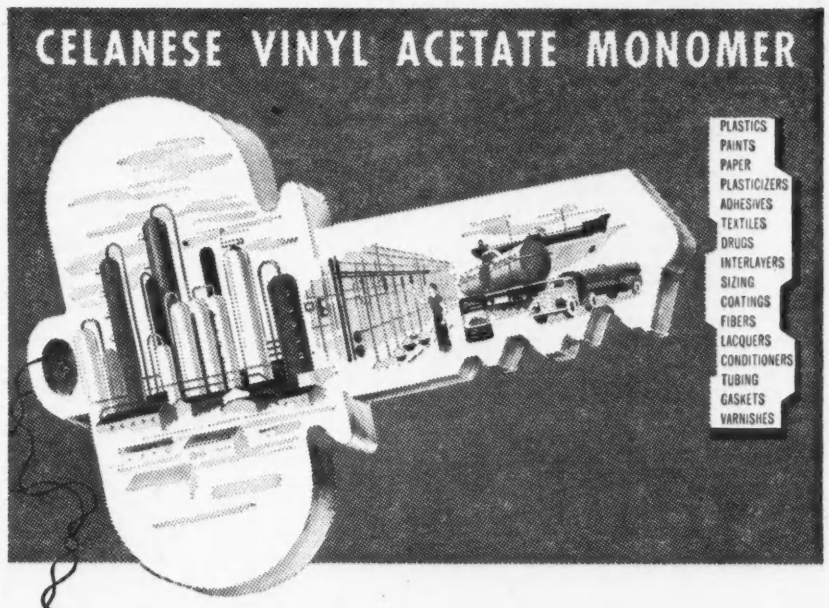

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